

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	7.10.84	MIN.	MAX.
AMSTERDAM	12	54	57
BRUSSELS	12	47	57
FRANKFURT	12	47	57
GENEVA	12	47	57
LONDON	12	47	57
MADRID	12	47	57
MUNICH	12	47	57
PARIS	12	47	57
ROME	12	47	57
STUTTGART	12	47	57
ZURICH	12	47	57

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

Swissair

THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	36	17-29	29
Golan	32	17-30	30
Nahariya	30	22-29	29
Haifa Port	30	23-27	28
Tiberias	74	19-34	34
Nazareth	53	19-39	39
Afula	55	19-32	32
Sharon	48	16-30	30
Tel Aviv	74	21-28	28
B-G Airport	59	19-29	29
Jericho	36	22-36	36
Gaza	81	20-27	27
Beerseba	76	16-34	34
Eilat	18	22-39	39

Israel Prize for poet Sutzkever

Poet Avraham Sutzkever is to receive the Israel Prize for Yiddish literature, Education and Culture Minister Yitzhak Navon has announced.

Sutzkever, who was born in Poland in 1913 and came to this country in 1947, has published over 20 books of poetry. He has received a number of prizes, and is the founder and editor of the Yiddish literary quarterly *Di Goldene Keyt*.



Sutzkever grew up in Vilna, Lithuania, where he was recognized as an important talent upon the publication of his first book of poems, published when he was 24. During World War II he spent two years in the Vilna ghetto, where he continued writing poetry and fought with ghetto freedom fighters. He escaped the ghetto in 1943, joined the partisans, and in 1946 testified at the Nuremberg trial.

His books have been translated into English, French and Japanese. The prize will be awarded in a state ceremony on Independence Day.

Director-general picked for Economics Ministry

Lawyer Ehud Gera, 39, has been appointed director-general of the Economics and Planning Ministry. Tel Aviv-born Gera served as Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi's senior aide when Ya'acobi was transport minister in the last Alignment government.

Shlomo Doron, at 72

Shlomo Doron, 72, a veteran educator in Jerusalem, died on Friday morning while on a visit to London.

Doron, a former Hagana officer was director of the Geulim School in Baka for many years.

He leaves a wife, son and grandchildren. He is to be buried in Jerusalem. (Itim)

ARIDOR - Former finance minister Yoram Aridor has been awarded the honorary citizenship of the Ramat Yishai suburb where he lives, for "his work for the people of Israel in the Land of Israel and his efforts to advance the interests of Ramat Yishai."

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HOME NEWS

Bronfman discusses Israel with Nicaraguans

By WALTER RUBY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK - Edgar Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress, last week informed Nicaragua's head of state Daniel Ortega that if Nicaragua wants to receive a more sympathetic hearing from World Jewry it must make a gesture to indicate that it has begun to mitigate its hostility toward Israel.

According to a reliable source, Bronfman told Ortega that if Nicaragua were to vote against the next

UN resolution which contains language condemning Zionism as racism, or at least were to abstain or absent itself during the proceedings, the Jewish community would view that as a positive signal. The source said that Ortega indicated that Nicaragua is prepared to do so.

The meeting between Ortega and Bronfman took place last Sunday. Also taking part was WJC Executive Director Israel Singer, who held prior discussions with Ortega and other Sandinista leaders. The

Nicaraguan Embassy had no immediate comment on the report.

According to the source, Bronfman told Ortega that the WJC is not interested in making new statements on the issue of alleged anti-Semitism in Nicaragua. He emphasized to Ortega that the way for Nicaragua to improve its image among Jews is not by a continued effort to prove there is no anti-Semitism in the country, but rather by taking diplomatic actions to show that it is changing its

hostile approach toward Israel.

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has charged that Nicaragua's Sandinista government is anti-Semitic and "succeeded in driving the entire small Jewish community into exile."

These charges have been strongly backed by President Reagan, who has accused the Sandinistas of anti-Semitism and urged the American Jewish community to back administration policy in Central America.

5,000 Christians due at Tabernacles feast

By HAJM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The importance of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel is to be the focus of the annual Christian Feast of Tabernacles celebration, as over 5,000 pilgrims from around the world gather this week to demonstrate their solidarity with Israel.

The event, organized by the International Christian Embassy in Jerusalem, will include delegations from Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Kenya and Zimbabwe, and a black and white group from South Africa. From the Far East, delegates are expected from India, Singapore, In-

donesia and the Philippines, with Central America represented by Honduras and Costa Rica.

According to Jan Willem van der Hoeven of the Christian Embassy, a larger contingent than ever is expected from Scandinavia and there will also be representatives from Yugoslavia.

With more participants than the Binyanei Ha'uma convention hall can hold, many of the delegates will have to choose between the various gatherings and seminars and a biblical dinner on the shores of the Dead Sea. But practically all are expected to take part in a festive march from the Mount of Olives to the Western

Novel way to keep prices low

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV - During his meeting with Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon on Friday, Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar suggested that Israelis follow the American example in keeping prices down.

Kessar recalled an incident in a supermarket during a visit to the U.S. several years ago. In reply to his query whether the management made any effort to keep prices low, he was directed to a large pile of lettuce, topped by a sign.

"Dear Customer," the sign from the management read, "The suppliers of this lettuce insist on the extremely high price posted here. For our part, we advise you not to buy."

That was the finest example of consumer-market cooperation he had seen, Kessar said. He added that efforts should be made to foster such involvement and social responsibility in Israel.

Sharon indicated that he liked the idea, but had his doubts whether it would be applicable in Israel.



Prime Minister Peres receives a delegation of former Soviet Jews before leaving for the U.S. last night. The group presented Peres with letter from refugees, and asked him to request the American administration to work for the emigration of Soviet Jews. At left is Avital Shcharansky. Yosef Mendeleich reads the group request to Peres. (Dan Landau).

U.S. surgeon general due on four-day visit

Jerusalem Post Reporter

U.S. Surgeon General Dr. Everett Kopp is due in Israel today on a four-day visit as the official guest of the Health Ministry.

In meetings with cabinet ministers, Knesset members and public health officials, the surgeon general will promote the war against smoking.

A spokesman for the Israel Society for the Prevention of Smoking said that the surgeon general's visit would give greater thrust to the society's work. One of the ISPS's main goals is to influence soldiers to give up smoking.

Prevention is far cheaper than cure, says health chief

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

The health authorities have yet to learn that prevention, particularly in these days of budgetary cuts, is better and cheaper than cure, Health Ministry director-general Baruch Modan said last week.

Speaking at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School at an international symposium on Primary Prevention of Coronary Heart Disease, Modan said that Israel is taking guidelines in preventive care from the U.S., but that implementation is slow and costly. He proposed that all hospitals and clinics divert 2 per cent of their budgets towards preventive care.

Despite reductions of 25 per cent in the U.S. and 15 per cent in Israel in the mortality rate resulting from heart attacks, statistics show that coronary diseases still rank as the world's number-one killer.

Prof. Basil Rifkind of the U.S. National Institutes of Health said research showed that a reduction in the cholesterol level in the blood

definitely reduces the risk of heart attacks.

Rifkind referred to the positive effects of the drug cholestyramine, which he said "pulls cholesterol out of the body."

A \$156 million study made in the U.S. confirmed that reduction of cholesterol intake reduces the death toll from heart attacks as well as the recurrence of non-fatal heart attacks, angina pectoris and the need for coronary bypass surgery.

Other risk factors are cigarette smoking and high blood pressure. Many doctors, he said, believe that stress is also a cause for heart attacks, and while he conceded that stress does play a role, he could not say to what extent "because stress is difficult to measure."

Asked about possible side effects of cholesterol reduction, Rifkind said that there were some indications, albeit not strong ones, that reduced cholesterol might increase the cancer rate.

Mirage 2000s to join Egypt's air force

GAIRO (Reuters) - French-made Mirage 2000 combat planes will join the Egyptian Air Force next year, Defence Minister Adel-Halim Abu-Ghazala said in a newspaper interview.

He told the weekly *Akbar al-Yom* that the deal was part of an ambitious programme to modernize and improve Egypt's armed forces.

He did not say how many Mirage 2000s would go into service.

He dismissed suggestions that the recent exchange of ambassadors with the Soviet Union would restore Moscow's role, during the era of the late Gamal Abdel-Nasser, as Egypt's major weapon supplier.

"There should be a diversification of the sources of arms to get away from the domination of any power," Abu Ghazala said.

Iranians claim Israel still supplying arms

PARIS (AP) - The People's Mujahadeen Organization, the main Iranian opposition group, claimed Friday that while Iran continues to push for Israel's expulsion from the UN, the Teheran government is buying military equipment from Israel.

"The people's Mujahadeen Organization of Iran has published today documents and information showing that on the request of the authorities in Teheran, the Khomenei regime's purchase of arms and ammunition from Israel has been continuing during the current Christian year," the Paris-based organization said in a statement.

The statement said that while the government of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomenei "is making noisy propaganda regarding the proposal to expel Israel from the UN," Iran was taking shipment of military supplies from Israel via Frankfurt.

Four-year-old rescued from angry grandfather

ACRE (Itim) - A local man who was holding his 4-year-old granddaughter against her mother's will was arrested Friday after police succeeded in taking from him a knife with which he threatened to kill her.

The man's daughter-in-law left her husband about two weeks ago and the grandfather took the granddaughter against the mother's will.

The girl's mother got a court order requiring the man to give up his granddaughter, but when police arrived with the order he grabbed a kitchen knife and put it to the child's neck. Police talked to the man for an hour before getting the knife from him.

Ampal to report soon on probe of Levinson

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON - Ampal, the New York-based firm that invests in Israel, was reported last week to be near completing its investigation into the alleged financial irregularities of its former head, Ya'acov Levinson.

Following widespread publicity involving these allegations, Levinson committed suicide early this year. Bank Hapoalim, the controlling shareholder of Ampal, released its own report during the summer. It cleared the bank of any wrongdoing while noting that Levinson was involved in undisclosed stock trading in apparent violation of U.S. law.

Wiesenthal a nominee for Nobel Peace Prize

OSLO (Reuters) - Austrian Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal, black South African church leader Bishop Desmond Tutu, and Argentine President Raul Alfonsin are among the 89 candidates nominated for the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, committee sources said Friday.



Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat meets Big Balfi, one of the main characters of the Israel Experience, a multimedia programme screened daily in the new tourism centre in Old Jaffa. The mayor, who on Friday toured the centre, was guided by Harold Richmond (centre), the director of the Israel Experience. (Israel Simionky).

Kreisky confers with Assad

DAMASCUS (Reuters) - Former Austrian chancellor Bruno Kreisky has had two lengthy meetings with President Hafez Assad during which he said they discussed Middle East and world developments.

He declined to give details of his talks with Assad on Friday but said: "Because of the strong, effective role Syria can play in the Middle East question, our discussions centred on this. I assure you they were of an important nature."

Asked if Austria is preparing a peace initiative for the Middle East, he said: "I am working personally and have no knowledge of any such plan or initiative."

Kreisky said a leg ailment had prevented him meeting three Israeli prisoners held by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

He said he hoped the three would be exchanged for more than 4,000 Palestinians held in Israeli prisons.

Kreisky said that for humanitarian reasons he had discussed the question of swapping the Israeli and Palestinian prisoners. "The final touches for the exchange can be made through the International Red Cross," he said.

He helped to arrange a prisoner exchange between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel in 1982.

12 year-old Israeli pianist acclaimed for UK concert

By HYAM CORNEY

LONDON - Twelve-year-old Israeli pianist Maya Weltman conquered both audience and critics at the Royal Festival Hall on Thursday night when she made her world debut playing Mendelssohn's G Minor Piano Concerto with the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

The capacity audience of almost 3,000, which included the Israeli ambassador, Maya's parents and twin sister, relatives from Argentina, and Lord Sieff, gave her a rapturous ovation as she walked on stage, accompanied by Klaus Tennstedt, the LPO conductor, who discovered her in Israel and invited her to play with him. In her pink dress and white stockings, she looked like any schoolgirl, but when she started playing, she assumed a maturity far beyond her years.

Her performance was wildly applauded and Maya came back on stage five times to acknowledge the ovation - and to receive a bouquet.

Also in the audience were members of the British Friends of the Rubin Academy of Music, which raises some £20,000 a year to provide scholarships for talented youngsters. Maya was a recipient of one of these scholarships last year.

Music critics also received her performance well. Writing in *The Daily Telegraph*, Geoffrey Norris praised her "vigorous yet sensitive" playing, which "showed her to be a pianist already possessed of agility, strength of technique, sensibility and a lively, communicative temperament which form a firm foundation on which to build her musical personality."

David Solina, of *The Jewish Chronicle*, said it was "a very intelligent performance."

Andrew Keener, of *The Guardian*, described the performance as "pretty staggering."

Week's traffic toll mainly pedestrians

Three people, two of them pedestrians, were killed in traffic accidents yesterday and Friday.

The head of the police traffic division said Friday that two people had died and 52 had been seriously injured during the previous week in traffic accidents. Of the seriously injured, 48 were pedestrians. Assistant Commander Eitan Ben-Yehoshua said most of the week's accidents had been caused by pedestrian behaviour.

A six-year-old girl was killed yesterday in the center of Nablus when a car hit her as she crossed the town's main road. The driver was held for questioning.

On Friday morning a 65-year-old woman was hit by a car and killed at an intersection in Bat Yam. No further details were available last night.

A man about 25 years old was killed Friday night in a road accident on the Kiryat Gat-Beerseba road. His car apparently moved onto the shoulder and overturned when he tried to get back on the road. The man had not yet been identified last night but was apparently a foreign citizen.

Assistant Supervisor Ben-Yehoshua said Friday said that all police traffic units will get reinforcements before Sucoot, and patrol cars will be on alert on the main roads to vacation sites in the north and south of the country.

Ben-Yehoshua also stated that he expects the economic situation will lead to a drop in the number of cars on inter-city roads, with more people choosing vacation sites close to home. (Itim)

With deep sorrow we announce the death of our dear husband and brother

PAUL MARGALIT

formerly the owner of the Mon-Jardin restaurant, Tel Aviv.

The funeral will leave today, Sunday, October 7, 1984 at 2.30 p.m. from the Municipal Funeral Parlour, 5 Rehov Dama, Tel Aviv, for the Holon Cemetery.

There will be a bus available for those attending. Please refrain from condolence calls.

The mourners:
His wife, Esther
His sister
and all the Family
His friends and the staff of the London conditories

On the thirtieth day of the passing of our dear husband, father, and grandfather

DAVID AMID

there will be a graveside memorial service and the unveiling of the tombstone on Monday, October 8, 1984 - 14 Tishre 5755, at 4 p.m., at the Sathia cemetery, Jerusalem.

We thank all those who expressed their sympathy orally and in writing.

His wife: Hanna
His sons: Asher, Avraham, Yoram
Ya'akov and Shlomo
His daughter: Shanaz Landau
His daughters-in-law, his son-in-law and all the grandchildren.

'Rising Damp' landlord Rossiter dies at 57

LONDON (Reuters) - British actor Leonard Rossiter, who rose to fame as the seedy landlord in the television series *Rising Damp*, died Friday night after collapsing during a theatre performance in London's West End.

Rossiter, 57, missed an entrance during the comedy *Loot* at the Lyric Theatre and staff found him unconscious in his dressing room. He was rushed to hospital but died after a 30-minute battle to revive him.

FRIENDS AND NEIGHBOURS

By COLIN LEGUM / Special to The Jerusalem Post

THE AGREEMENT between the Kingdom of Morocco and revolutionary Libya to unify their countries through a loose federal system with a mutual defence treaty could amount to nothing at all. On the other hand it could presage a radical change in the political constellation of the Maghrib – the traditional idea of the Western extremity of the Arab world which includes Algeria, Morocco, Libya, Tunisia, and Mauritania. The outcome depends on the skill and patience and doubtful health of the conservative King Hassan II – arguably the most skillful and toughest diplomat in the Afro-Arab world – and on the capability of Col. Muammar Gaddafi to maintain a consistent line for long enough to give the unity agreement a chance to produce at least some positive results.

JUDGED by the six previous efforts by Gaddafi over his 15 years in power to negotiate union agreements (two each with Egypt and Sudan, and one each with Tunisia and Syria) the portents are not very promising. There is one major difference this time round however: the initiative for the union idea came not from Gaddafi but, strangely enough, from King Hassan.

It did not come about as a result of some carefully crafted act of diplomacy from the king's side – he simply acted on the spur of the moment because he found Gaddafi in a conciliatory mood. It was an act of exceptional opportunism.

For 15 years the neighbours for most of the time were deadly rivals. For years Gaddafi had kept up a policy of inciting the Moroccan army and radical Moslem elements to overthrow Hassan whom he has invariably described as "an agent of American imperialism and Zionism." The king treated Gaddafi as a Beduin upstart, dismissing him on one famous occasion by saying, "I don't give a royal (four letter word) for that pup."

Nevertheless, there have been some remissions in the course of this hostility. Two years ago, unexpectedly, Gaddafi made overtures to Hassan which led to a brief truce. And in July this year, the Libyan colonel sent two emissaries with a message to Rabat recalling his earlier visit to the King the previous July.

In his message he said that during the year following his visit to Morocco, his own efforts to promote Arab unity had come to nothing. Now, he said, "I have before me a crisis of conscience and every Arab country should bear its responsibility for this state of affairs (in the Arab world)."

The king has graphically described

how he mullied over his reply to Gaddafi in the presence of the Libyan envoys and two of his own advisers:

"At that moment I had an idea. I said to him through his envoys, 'Let us create a federation between Libya and Morocco – I am ready from this moment to make the federation a reality.' Both the Libyan delegation and the two Moroccans who were with me were naturally surprised. I was personally surprised while talking. Not because it was strange, but because I did not say it two years ago."

On August 14, exactly one month after sending his offer to Tripoli, the king and Gaddafi met at Oujda to sign a treaty to establish an Arab-African federation which would be open to other countries as well – any country, as the king explained, from Mozambique on the eastern coast of the African continent to Nigeria on the west coast. He emphasized that membership would not depend on a country's Islamic character.

THE MACHINERY for the federal link will be provided by a general secretariat with its headquarters in Tripoli, under the direction of a Moroccan secretary general. A joint legislative council was elected on September 14. Political parties, trade union organizations, communal councils and professional chambers from both countries will work together.

There is provision for a federal court of justice to which disputes between the partners can be referred for decision, and if that should fail, recourse can be had to the international court of the Hague. There is provision as well for joint administrative and development budgets, and for a mutual defence treaty in the event of either party coming under attack.

Gaddafi's vision of the aims of the federation is that it will become the launching pad for the unification of the Arab world. "The march on the Arab land," he said, "will begin from the west and move eastwards. This means that the guns and rifles have begun to be aimed at their natural targets."

King Hassan, however, takes a more pragmatic, less romantic view of the aims of the union. Instead of hollow slogans he declared, there should be positive action. It is up to the Palestinians, he said, to decide for themselves how they want to set about establishing their own State –



Hassan II

(UPI)

Muammar Gaddafi

(Camera Press)

it is not for the Moroccans or Libyans to tell the front-line Arab states how they should conduct their struggle.

The Moroccan king stands to gain in several ways if the union is to succeed. First and foremost, he expects the Libyans to stop their support for the Polisario forces in the West Sahara and to contribute towards facilitating an end to the nine-year struggle by helping to complete the incorporation of the former Spanish territory into the kingdom. Libya and Algeria have been the two main suppliers of money and weapons for the Polisario.

Hassan secondly, wants Libya brought back into the fold of the Islamic Conference Organization, in which he plays a leading part. He hopes to persuade Gaddafi to march closer in step with the rest of the Arab world, including Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Sudan and Jordan.

Third, he wants to see the fruition of a wider Maghrib union to also include Algeria, Tunisia and Mauritania. These three countries are already loosely linked in a tripartite

Maghrib organization.

And, fourth, he sees a mutual advantage in economic cooperation especially for the large number of unemployed Moroccans to supply Libya's insatiable labour market.

AT LEAST four important reasons help to explain the radical reversal of Gaddafi's attitude towards King Hassan.

The first is his passionate concern about the divisions and failures of the Arab world to assert itself against Israel. His own tireless efforts to promote Arab unity have been conducted in a manner that has more often than not contributed to disunity by, for example, his support of the Palestinian dissidents against Yasser Arafat's leadership; his support for Iran against Iraq; his venomous attack on the "infidels" who govern Saudi Arabia; and his relentless hostility towards President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, President Numeiri of Sudan, and Sultan Kabus of Oman. The cause of the Palestinians and the "liberation of Jerusalem" remain the two burning passions of the Libyan leader. He sees the unity with Morocco as a major first step towards wider unification.

Second, Gaddafi wants to escape from the state of isolation in which he has found himself in the Arab world, in which he enjoys a reasonable relationship only with Syria, South Yemen and a faction of the PLO. This isolation has become even more pronounced at a time when Egypt is being welcomed back into the Arab fold after the boycott declared over the Camp David accords.

Third, he has feared becoming completely isolated in the Maghrib. Algeria, Tunisia, and Mauritania are already linked in a tripartite association, which promises to include Morocco when the Saharan issue is settled; this would leave Libya completely isolated in North Africa.

Fourth, Libya's economy has slumped because of the state of the oil market, which has severely limited Gaddafi's ability to continue financing his numerous interventions in far-flung parts of the world.

An alliance with a country like Morocco and cooperation with the prestigious King Hassan would clearly, if it works, enhance the Libyan leader's own position.

The question is whether it will last. Gaddafi has shown no evidence of

moderating his position since signing the union agreement with Morocco, or of making any concessions towards Hassan's own allies, especially the United States.

In his speech marking the 15th anniversary of his coming to power he said "to hell with America. We are coming to liberate Palestine inch by inch. We are going to make the Gulf of Sidra into a red gulf; we are going to destroy the American Sixth Fleet if it violates our sanctity; we are going to demolish the arrogance of America." In the same speech he admitted for the first time providing arms for the Sandinistas in Nicaragua.

Such flamboyant language can hardly find favour with Hassan, who is seen by the Americans as their most loyal ally in Africa. Nor does Hassan subscribe to Gaddafi's view that the "Zionist state" must be totally destroyed.

Such disparate views on crucial issues of foreign policy promise an uneasy relationship between the king and his revolutionary partner.

On the other hand, Gaddafi has shown a marked degree of realism about the present stage of the union. "The entry of Libya into this union," he said, "is modest, characterized with all the realism that takes regionalism into account. But it is not a source of enthusiasm at its beginning; it is a source of hope and optimism. Not all that is a source of enthusiasm realizes hope."

IT IS HARDLY surprising that Morocco's decision to embrace Washington's principal targeted enemy in Africa and the Arab world should have brought Gen. Vernon Walters hurrying to Rabat to find out what was happening. Walters – a tough operator with North Africa experience – serves as President Reagan's troubleshooter in Africa and is a long-standing friend and confidant of Hassan.

There is little doubt that Hassan has had little difficulty in assuring the Americans that he has no intention of weakening his ties with the U.S., Egypt, Saudi Arabia and other conservative forces in Africa and the Middle East. But it will make it more difficult for the Reagan Administration to continue its campaign against Gaddafi without upsetting Hassan.

France has shown even more concern than the Americans about the likely implications of the union. President Francois Mitterrand personally visited Rabat, while sending his foreign secretary for consultations with Algeria and Tunisia. Their immediate concern is over the effects of the

mutual security defence treaty on France's military role in Chad, where their troops are engaged in supporting President Hissene Habre's regime against the challenge coming from Goukouni Oueddi, who has the support of the Libyan army.

Morocco in the past has supported the French military role in Chad and had given logistical support to the Zairean forces of President Mobutu when, in the past, they have come to Habre's aid.

Mobutu and Hassan are close collaborators – despite the fact that the Zairean leader was the first to break the African boycott of Israel by resuming diplomatic relations. Gaddafi will find it hard to live with this relationship between Hassan and Mobutu.

The French are naturally seeking reassurance that Hassan will not feel obliged under the defence treaty to shift his support in favour of Libya's military intervention in Chad – a commitment renewed by Gaddafi since the ratification of his agreement with Morocco.

However, the union could also offer a new opportunity for France to end its military role in Chad, as it clearly wishes to do, if Hassan can persuade Gaddafi to withdraw his troops as a *quid pro quo*.

But it is not only the Americans and the French who have shown concern over Hassan's diplomacy. He has also surprised some of his closest friends in the Arab world, particularly the Egyptians and Sudanese, but also the Algerians and Tunisians.

The Egyptians have sufficient confidence in Hassan's diplomatic skills and commitments to his own policies of moderation not to be unduly upset by the union, but it is a matter of considerable concern to the Algerians who are understandably suspicious that Hassan will succeed in getting Gaddafi to support him against the Polisario, thus making it even harder for Algeria to work for a negotiated settlement that will not involve a betrayal of the West Saharans' right to self-determination.

Tunisia announced formal approval for the Libyan-Moroccan union in the belief that it can contribute to establishing a greater Maghribian federation to include all five national entities in North Africa, plus West Sahara.

The union has been criticized by the Algerians however. President Chadli Benjedid said that his country rejected "the building of the Greater Arab Maghrib on the basis of tactical objectives and axes." He added that if there were a genuine desire to build a Greater Arab Maghrib it required the solving of all "pending problems" in the light of resolutions adopted by the UN, the OAU, and the non-aligned movement.

The solution of the Sahara problem, he said, can be solved only within that framework. He reaffirmed Algeria's support for the West Saharans' struggle for the right of self-determination.

This then, is a time both of uncertainty and fluidity in the Maghrib; but it should not take many more months to clarify the likely consequences of King Hassan's spirit of the moment reaction to an opportunity he saw, at the very least, for bringing an end to the debilitating war in the West Sahara.

(Third World Reports)

Republicans aim for Jewish vote

By ALAN FRAM/Washington

U.S. REPUBLICANS, venturing out among a political constituency that opposition Democrats have long claimed as their own, are trying to convince traditionally liberal Jewish voters in nine target states to vote for President Ronald Reagan.

The Republican goal is to attract 55 per cent of the Jewish vote for Reagan on November 6. If they are successful, it would be the first time since 1924 that a Republican candidate has received more than half of the Jewish vote, says Benjamin Waldman, national executive director of the Republican-funded National Jewish Coalition.

"I don't think the Jewish community is more conservative than it was years ago," he comments. "But I think the Republican party has become more liberal in the way Jews have been liberal. Jews believe the individual has rights and should advance in society based on his own merits, and that's what the Republican party believes."

Waldman believes Jewish political sentiment began to shift in 1972, when Jews perceived a shift in Democratic foreign policy by Democratic nominee George McGovern toward a Third World apologist view.

ACCORDING to the American Jewish Committee, Democratic

President Jimmy Carter received 44 per cent of the Jewish vote in 1980, Reagan took 39 per cent and independent John Anderson got 15 per cent.

It is those proportions that the Republican-backed National Jewish Coalition, with its budget of nearly \$2.5 million, is setting out to change with paid staffers in New Jersey, New York, California, Florida, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio and Illinois.

In New Jersey, the Jewish vote makes up between 8 per cent and 12 per cent of the total ballots cast in the most recent state elections, Republicans say.

The New Jersey Jewish Coalition is trying to telephone as many of the state's 98,000 Jewish households as possible. Those who express a preference for Reagan or indicate that they are undecided are mailed a three-page letter that asks for their support.

Democratic presidential nominee Walter Mondale is counting heavily on winning the state's 16 electoral votes. And James Maloney, the state Democratic chairman, says he expects 65 per cent of the state's Jews to vote Democratic, despite Repub-

lican claims.

"Most Jewish voters concur with the environmental, human rights, and nuclear freeze stand for which Mondale and the Democratic party are far superior," says Maloney. "I think the relationship is there and it's solid."

"There's no reason not to think it won't be a close race," Waldman concedes. "Mondale is far behind, but given a close race, the Jewish vote could easily swing it."

(Associated Press Service)

Israel Museum, Jerusalem

In order to cope with the pressure of visitors to

THE ARMAND HAMMER COLLECTION – FIVE CENTURIES OF MASTERPIECES

The Israel Museum is doing the following:

1. Additional visiting hours: Until further notice the exhibition will be open Sun., Mon., Tue., Wed., Thur. 10 a.m.-10 p.m., Fri. and eve of holidays 10 a.m.-2 p.m., Sat. and holidays 10 a.m.-3 p.m. October 5 and 6 closed.
2. The exhibition is open until January 5, 1985.
3. Visitors will be asked to obtain tickets in advance or to book visits in advance. This will apply to individuals, schools, groups and advance tickets are obtainable from the Museum, Klat Agency Jerusalem, Roco Agency Tel Aviv, and other agencies, a list of which will be published soon.

HERZLIYA

David Freny and Alexander 9; Super Girl 4.30, 6.45; Hechah Officer and Gentleman 4.30, 7.15, 9.15; Tifaret Police Academy 5, 7.15, 9.15

HOLON

Migdal: Greytown 7, 9.15; Saray: Cannonball II, 4.30, 7.15, 9.15; Forced Witness, Wed. 10 a.m.; Thur. 7.30, 9.30

BAT YAM

Atmosphere: Eddie Macdon's Run 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Forced Witness: Thur. 7.30, 9.30

WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at \$4 per line; insertion every day of the month costs \$80. Payment in Israeli shekels (prices do not include VAT).

Jerusalem

MUSEUMS
Israel Museum Opening Exhibitions: Zagi Ben Haim, Sculptures and Assemblages (9.10 to 8 p.m.); Continuing Exhibitions: Moshe Kaprielian, Paintings, Works on Paper; David Tarnagor, Process of Israel; The Armand Hammer Collection, 16th-20th cent. masterpieces, paintings and drawings by Rembrandt, Rubens, Titian, Michelangelo, Raphael, Goya, Cezanne, Gauguin, van Gogh, Picasso, etc.; Pastiches, children's works and activity corner. Scrupes – creating home theatre sets and greetings cards. 12 pages from the Cairo Geniza. Permanent collection of Judaism, Art and Archaeology. Rockefeller Museum: Egypt – the other side of the River – funerary objects, Telos House, works by Anna Ticho, Hamukki lamps, flowers and garden cafe.
Visiting Hours: Main Museum 10.5. At 11 and 12. Guided tour in English. 3.30. Children's film, "Waterproof Down".

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM 4, 7, 9
Eden Valley Girl; Editor: Javy III; Hechah Officer and Gentleman 4, 7, 9.15; Kfir: Streets of Fire; Mitchell: Moscow on the Hudson 7, 9; Ogilvy: Funny People; Orion: Unfaithfully Yours; Orion: Greytown (Tazman) 4, 6.30, 9; Ron: Beyond the Walls; Sander: La Traviata 7, 9; Shmuel: Zazzy Story 7, 9; Cinema One: Tazman: Zazzy Story 4, 7; Graduate 6; Everything You Wanted to Know About Sex 7.45; World According to Garp 9.30

HAIFA

HAIFA 4, 6.45, 9
Amphibious: Men's Revenge; Ararat: The Fur Fellows; Atlantic: Women's Prison; Orion: Big Chill; Mariah: Super Girl 5; Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom 7; Return of Martin Guerre 9; Orion: La Traviata; Orion: Crime Crime 6.30, 9; Peer: Beyond the Walls; Ron: Streets of Fire; Shamit: Zazzy Story 7, 9.15

RAMAT GAN

Ararat: Beyond the Walls 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; Lly: Blame it on Rio 7.15, 9.30; Orion: Romanticizing the Stone 7.15, 9.30; Ginko: 4.30; Orion: Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Ron: Ramat Gan: Against All Odds 7.15, 9.30

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ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL:
8.40 School Broadcasts 15.00 Everyman's University: 30th Century Democracies and Dictatorships 16.00 Robert Suman 16.30 The Paper Lads (part 5) 17.00 A New Evening-Live magazine
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 Eight is Enough: Much Ado about Carriage
18.30 Story Time
ARABIC LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News roundup
18.35 Samira's Kitchen
19.00 Weekly News Magazine
HEBREW PROGRAMMES: resume at 20.00 with a news roundup
20.02 Tel Aviv Quiz – part of the 75th Anniversary Festivities of Tel Aviv
21.00 Mahat Newsweek and Overseas Sports Review
21.40 Programme Trailer
22.45 Meetings – bi-weekly programme of encounters between groups of people who otherwise would have no contact with one another
23.35 News
JORDAN TV (unofficial):
17.30 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 18.30 (TV 3) Nature Film 19.00 News in French 19.30 News in Hebrew 20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 The Bob Newton Show 21.10 War and Peace 22.00 News in English 22.25 Magma
MIDDLE EAST TV (From T.A. north):
13.00 Good News 13.30 Westbrock Hospital 14.00 Insight 14.30 Club 15.00 Afternoon Movie 16.30 Spiderman 17.00 Popeye 17.12 Flying House 18.00 Laredo 19.00 Cultural 20.00 Theatre Showcase 21.00 News in Review 21.30 Evening Cinema 22.44 Club

ON THE AIR

Voice of Music

6.02 Musical Club
7.07 Ramona: Suite; Cimrosa-Benjamin: Oboe Concerto; Mozart: Passacaglia; Mendelssohn: Adagio; Brahms: Concerto. Op. 109; works by Jean Alain for Organ and Piano
20.30 The Israel Wind Quintet (Shoshan, Thormer, Lesser, Rimmon, Rechtman) – works by Bach for Organ, transcribed by Mordechai Rechtman for Wind Quintet
23.00 Music from the Distant Past
First Programme
6.03 Programmes for Olim
7.30 Morning Concert (from Voice of Music)
9.30 Encounter – live family magazine
8.05 Safe Journey
10.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew
11.10 School Broadcasts
11.15 Education for all
12.05 Sephardi songs
13.00 News in English
13.30 News in French
14.05 Children's programmes
15.30 World of Science (repeat)
15.55 Notes on a New Book
16.05 Profile – an Israeli portrait: Amnon Ahi-Natani sketches Rabbi Dr. David Hartman (repeat)
17.12 Jewish Idioms
17.20 Everyman's University
18.05 Afternoon Classics
18.47 Bible Reading
19.05 Lesson in Tanach by Rabbi Adin Steinsaltz
19.30 Programmes for Olim
22.05 Child and Family Magazine
Second Programme
7.00 This Morning – news magazine
8.05 Safe Journey
10.30 Midway – news and music
11.10 All Shades of the Network – morning magazine
12.10 Open Line – news and music
13.00 Midway – news and music
14.05 A Taste of Honey
16.10 Safe Journey

19.05 Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No.1; Mozart: Piano Concerto No.23, in A major, K.488 (Ashkenazy, IPO, Previn); Mendelssohn: Adagio; Brahms: Concerto. Op. 109; works by Jean Alain for Organ and Piano
20.30 The Israel Wind Quintet (Shoshan, Thormer, Lesser, Rimmon, Rechtman) – works by Bach for Organ, transcribed by Mordechai Rechtman for Wind Quintet
23.00 Music from the Distant Past

17.10 Economics Magazine
17.30 O'Men and Figures
18.05 Press Conference
19.05 Today – radio newsworld
19.30 Sports Magazine
20.05 Cantorial Requests
22.05 Light Music for Wind Ensembles
23.05 Third Bell – arts magazine

Army

6.10 Morning Sounds
7.07 "707" – with Alex Amki
8.05 Morning Newsworld
9.05 Right Now – with Rafi Roach
11.05 Israeli Summer – with Eli Yareli
12.05 Regende – to and from soldiers serving in Lebanon
13.15 Two Hours
13.15 What's Wrong? – with Erez Tel
16.15 Four in the Afternoon
17.05 Evening Newsworld
18.05 Sports Magazine
19.05 Music Today – music magazine
20.05 Hits – Old and New
21.00 Mahat – TV Newsworld
21.30 Songs
22.05 Popular songs
23.05 Army and Defence Magazine – special Rosh Hashana edition
00.05 Night Birds – songs, chat

TEL AVIV 4.30, 7.15, 9.30
Aleahy: High Plain Drifter; Ben-Yehuda: Streets of Fire; Chai 1: Police Academy 5, 7.25, 9.40; Chai 2: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Chai 3: Romanticizing the Stone 4.45, 7.25, 9.40; Chai 4: Big Chill 10.30, 1.30, 5.15, 9.35; Chai 5: Cross Creek 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.15, 9.35; Cinema One: Tazman and La Mole: Cinema One: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Two: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Three: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Four: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Five: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Six: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Seven: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Eight: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Nine: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Ten: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Eleven: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Twelve: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Thirteen: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Fourteen: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Fifteen: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Sixteen: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Seventeen: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Eighteen: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Nineteen: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Twenty: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Twenty-One: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Twenty-Two: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Twenty-Three: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Twenty-Four: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Twenty-Five: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Twenty-Six: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Twenty-Seven: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Twenty-Eight: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Twenty-Nine: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Thirty: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Thirty-One: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Thirty-Two: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Thirty-Three: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Thirty-Four: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Thirty-Five: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Thirty-Six: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Thirty-Seven: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Thirty-Eight: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Thirty-Nine: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Forty: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Forty-One: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Forty-Two: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Forty-Three: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Forty-Four: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Forty-Five: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Forty-Six: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Forty-Seven: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Forty-Eight: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Forty-Nine: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Fifty: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Fifty-One: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Fifty-Two: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.35; Cinema Fifty-Three: Chai 4.40, 7.20, 9.40, 9.3

The Machiavellian approach to women and politics

Diana Lerner

BEING a woman and having such a name, it has not been easy to be in politics," stated Contessa Beatrice Rangoni Machiavelli.

A vice-president of the International Liberal Party, Machiavelli said she left the recent party congress here with a feeling of optimism — that more women are becoming politically aware and young people today are much more liberal and do not discriminate against women in politics or other spheres. A "new generation of women," she said, is beginning to understand that they must take a stand because it is they who give children their primary values.

"I think liberalism is the most basic protection against tyranny," she stressed the descendant of the brilliant political philosopher of the 15th century who used all manner of cunning and chicanery to gain power.

The countess initiated the women's meeting at the congress in Tel Aviv to discuss a resolution calling for education and training for the technological age which will be presented at the forthcoming UN women's congress in Nairobi next summer.

"Most women are not choosing the right professions because they are not open to them," she charged. In politics, for example, they are poorly represented because the parties are ruled by men; men, as a rule, do not vote for women — neither do women, who traditionally see other women

as adversaries.

At the meeting, Machiavelli opposed the suggestion that was made to propose a quota for the number of women who can belong to the ILP membership. She related that such a system did not always work. For example, when a recommendation was made in her party for eight women to be included in its executive, a number of those present objected to limiting the number to only eight so the resolution was withdrawn altogether. The result: only two women are now on the executive.

Machiavelli started the fight to improve the status of women long ago. (The only member of her family in politics, she is one of 10 ILP delegates who were here from Italy, three of them women.) She recalled her first step in that arena at the age of 15, when her mother sent her to do volunteer work for a charity organization.

"I thought it was awful then and consider it awful now for people to have to depend on charity when it is the responsibility of government to provide its citizens with the means with which to take care of themselves."

Born in Modena in northern Italy, Machiavelli explained that her aristocratic family has a tradition of friendliness toward Jewish people.

When the Fascists took over Italy — her mother, the niece of a cardinal, had told her — they arrived at the Machiavelli home in Rome one day and asked whether some of the Jewish ceremonial objects discovered there belonged to the family. Understanding that these items were being hidden for Jewish friends, she said yes. Years later, her mother was able to return them to their rightful owners and to accept demonstrations of gratitude.

During the dictatorship in Italy, many good people were removed from politics, Machiavelli stated. "We are still trying to get them back — and we should also bring in the many capable women we have to help."

Women have never been implicated in political scandals in Italy, she pointed out, and they are courageous in proposing change and moral in the way they intend to effect it.

Among the women at the ILP congress were many other distinguished political leaders from different countries. Among them were Yocce Rose, a former president and party chairman of the Liberal Party in Britain, Senator Lorna Marsden of Canada, a past president and policy chairman of the party there, Wilhelma Steyling, a stock broker from the Netherlands, Claire Brooks, a member of the British Labour Party executive and forthcoming mayor in her Yorkshire town, and others.

Olly Kaufmann: First lady in advertising

OLLY Kaufmann, a first lady in the local advertising world, passed away at Tel Aviv 30 days ago. Although Olly was no feminist, she had a lot of things to credit.

In 1936, she opened an advertising agency in Vienna. Three years later, she married Berlin-born Dr. Rudolf Kaufmann, an economist, and came to Palestine with him. In Tel Aviv she set up her own advertising agency in 1940, using her initials "OK" for its name. Here was the first regular agency in Palestine.

"Olly's clients made news. They introduced soapless soap to the market, in shampoo and stick form, and a fine washing powder to which she

gave the name "Textile Shampoo." Together with the artist David Schmeurer, she built up the image well known as the "Textile Shampoo Boy." Her agency was also the first to use movie commercials in a professional way, producing the unforgettable "Neca-77" series in the Sixties.

Olly's husband joined her in the firm after their four children were born. But they weren't the only children Olly reared. In 1958 a letter arrived stating that a distant cousin had died in Paris leaving four young children with no one to care for them. Without hesitation, Olly and her husband arranged to have the

children, aged 7 to 13, brought to Israel.

Olly Kaufmann reached the good old age of 75 after having seen to it that all eight children finished school and the army; had jobs and married. She leaves 39 grandchildren. Two of her children took over her advertising agency.

After a successful and full life, she had the joy, at her last public appearance in May, during the Orot advertising convention of seeing her agency awarded a gold medal for the year — for the Albert Fruit Campaign.

H.R.

Taming an upset thyroid

A DOCTOR'S DIARY
Dr. David Samson

I GOT a bit of a shock when Rivka Noy consulted me one morning at the beginning of summer. I'd last seen her at the moshav Hanukka party when she'd been the plump and jovial middle-aged woman I had always remembered. It was thus a big surprise to see her again, looking pale and haggard, obviously having lost a lot of weight. Furthermore, she was not her usual outgoing and ebullient self; she was withdrawn but, at the same time, strangely agitated.

"I didn't need to prompt her to tell me what was wrong. She explained that over the preceding few months, she had been feeling increasingly weaker and had progressively lost weight. She also reported vague aches and pains all over her body and

occasional diarrhea, and feeling more anxious than usual, although not depressed.

At first, she confessed, she had been rather pleased to get rid of a few extra kilos, even though her appetite appeared intact. But, as someone who had enjoyed good health all her life, she had hoped that all these symptoms were due to a phase — maybe menopause, and — that they would all fade away with time. They hadn't. Things had only become worse, and so she had finally plucked up the necessary courage to come and see me about it.

I filled in a few more details about her story and then conducted a careful examination. Initially, I had thought that some form of malignant disease might lie behind the great change which had come over Rivka, but happily my examination suggested a much less sinister cause of her condition. I therefore sent off a battery of the appropriate laboratory tests and awaited their results with interest.

When these arrived a few days later, I was able to tell Rivka that almost certainly the reason for all her upsets was her thyroid gland, which apparently had been working overtime for several months. I told her I would refer her to a colleague at the endocrinologic (gland specialist) out-patient clinic at the local

hospital for the investigation to be completed, in order for him to make recommendations to me concerning her treatment.

The thyroid gland is situated over the upper end of the windpipe at the front of the neck. It's usually not visible there unless swollen or enlarged for some reason, when the term "goitre" is then often applied to it. The main function of the thyroid is to produce thyroid hormone (TH), which it releases into the bloodstream.

TH is responsible for maintaining the metabolism in the tissues at a level that is optimal for their normal functioning. In fact, one could say that it's the hormone that keeps the body correctly "tuned," enabling it to function efficiently in the same sort of way that an automobile engine runs best when it is correctly tuned. TH is also necessary in

youngsters for normal growth and development.

The amount of TH secreted into the blood is usually controlled by the brain and normally varies slightly according to particular body circumstances. However, if inappropriately small amounts of TH are produced and released, there is a slowing down of all the body's mental and physical processes, like an untuned engine which will be sluggish, "miss" on occasion, and may eventually stall. In children mental retardation and dwarfism result if such a situation is left untreated.

When too much TH is released, all bodily processes are speeded up, causing wasting of the tissues, weight loss, nervousness, increased heart rate and excess heat production, like a "racing" automobile engine, which uses an excessive amount of fuel and which may overheat, causing damage to its mechanism.

There are several conditions in which too much TH may be liberated from the thyroid (the medical term is "hyperthyroidism") but, in the most common one, as with Rivka, it seems that the gland is stimulated to produce more hormone than usual by a substance which appears in the blood and whose origins are still disputed. In this form of thyroid hyperactivity, the eyes may become very prominent and this symptom aids in the diagnosis. This feature, however, is not inevitable and in-

deed with Rivka it was not present.

My hospital-based colleague performed further blood tests on my patient to measure accurately the amounts of TH in her blood, and he also carried out a radioactive iodine test. Since iodine is an essential component of TH, it is possible to confirm over- or under- production of the hormone by giving a dose of radioactive iodine by mouth and measuring how much of it is taken up by the thyroid within a given period of time. The amount and type of radioactivity involved in this diagnostic test is negligible and is of no danger to the body.

These additional tests unequivocally confirmed the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism, and in consultation with the endocrinologist, I started her on daily anti-thyroid drugs to bring the situation back under control. These drugs act by interfering with the manufacture of TH in the thyroid gland, thereby reducing to normal the quantity released.

I saw Rivka regularly thereafter to monitor the effect of her therapy and within a few weeks she already began to feel better. She became less nervous and shaky and began to put on some weight. Her aches and pains also left her. I warned her that she would have to continue to see me regularly over the next few months for routine check-ups and blood tests to ensure that her TH level was within normal limits. Too little drug

would cause a recurrence of her symptoms, and too much would slow her down.

Some cases of hyperthyroidism correct themselves spontaneously after a year or two and it is then possible to stop treatment without risking recurrence. However, it's difficult to predict at the onset which cases will do so. Rivka is therefore continuing her daily treatment on a permanent basis, at least for the time being.

Sometimes an over-active thyroid is treated surgically, to cut it down to size, so to speak, or by using a stronger form of radioactive iodine than that used in the diagnostic test. This, too, is absorbed into the gland but there is more powerful radioactivity destroys a limited amount of the gland tissue with a resultant drop in TH production. These alternate forms of treatment are not in very frequent use today, and the vast majority of patients, like Rivka, are treated satisfactorily by daily medication.

A word of caution. Not everybody who begins to feel anxious and nervous and perhaps experiences some weight loss is suffering from an over-active thyroid gland. In such cases a transient or more longer lasting emotional upset may be to blame, so let your doctor decide whether it's your thoughts or your thyroid which might be at fault.

Today is edited by Amy Levinson.

A musical connection

Lauren Schwartz talks to Elizabeth Roloff, one of the few local pipe-organ teachers and performers.



(Aliza Auerbach)

PIPE-ORGANIST Elizabeth Roloff gave her first concert in Israel on the same night the Munich Olympic victims were brought home.

"I could feel the emotion all around me as I gave that performance," she recalled.

German-born Roloff was so impressed by the reception she received here in 1972 that four years later she willingly accepted the offer to give annual concerts until 1982.

So began Roloff's romance with Jerusalem.

"I love Jerusalem, its air and atmosphere. Then I was asked to create a department for the pipe-organ at the Rubin Academy of Music," said Roloff. In 1982 she started with four pupils. This year there are six — all of whom are Israelis.

Roloff is aware of a growing appreciation for pipe-organ music in this country. Her audiences consist mainly of Israelis who realize that the pipe-organ is not only an instrument for church services.

At present Roloff is one of the few (or possibly the only) pipe organ teachers in the country and organist for the Old City's Redeemer Church.

I met her as she departed for Europe and a series of concerts in her native Germany.

"I was once based in Paris coming here about two or three times a year to give recitals. Now I live in Jerusalem and go abroad to perform," she said.

It was back in 1971 that Roloff first made her Israel connection. At a summer course for organists in Holland she met Kazuko Ishida, who was at the time organist at the Redeemer Church.

Through "The Organization for Churches Abroad," Ishida managed to bring Roloff to Jerusalem to give her first recital here.

"It's my whole life," she explained. "And it's wonderful sharing my love for the organ with my students. It often happens that I learn more about some pieces through teaching."

Roloff started playing the organ at the age of 13. Her father, who was a pastor in the local church of Bielefeld, near Hanover, encouraged her to play even though her legs at that stage were too short for the pedal-board.

For many years she studied the organ in Germany and in 1966 received a scholarship from the British Council to study at the Royal College of Music in London.

She returned to Germany to become organist at Christ Church in Hanover and then went to Paris in 1974 where she was titular organist for the Lutheran Church. While in Paris, Roloff continued her studies with Marie-Claire Alain, sister of Jehan Alain, whose music she particularly enjoys playing.

Roloff plays the piano but finds it a very different experience from that of the organ. "With the piano, strength and feeling make an im-

pression on the music, but not so on the organ. No outer movement is necessary in order to change the sound on the organ. It's far more spiritual," she explained.

When organs were first played in 10th century Europe, bellows were used to put air into the pipes. Today, electric motors are used, but, she said, "I experienced a horrible feeling when there was a sudden power failure during one of my performances."

Roloff gives most of her concerts and teaches her Rubin Academy students in the Redeemer Church.

NORA Study and Research Centre for Women in Ramat Gan announces a 10-session course entitled "Women and mental health."

The course will examine the normal developmental life cycle of women from infancy through old age, using the theories of Freud, Piaget, Erikson and others as a frame of reference. New theories regarding gender development, with an emphasis upon recent writings emerging from the women's movement, will be introduced.

The course will combine theoretical material with personal introspection and will offer participants the opportunity to experience personal growth.

A free information meeting and registration will take place at ZOA house in Tel Aviv today at 5 p.m. People who plan to attend should inform the NORA office. Tel. 052-558168.

CYSTIC FIBROSIS (CF) is a severe hereditary disease that can be

Health briefs

fatal in childhood or early adulthood.

In CF the salivary glands secrete abnormally thick and sticky saliva which collects in the lungs, creating a chronic inflammation and causing progressive and irreversible damage.

Cystic fibrosis—which affects one in 1,600 newborns—is the most common of the severe, chronic diseases. In Israel, 40-50 babies with CF are born each year. And yet, though the disease can be detected easily in infancy by means of a sweat test (children with CF have abnormally salty sweat), only 10-15 cases are diagnosed annually. This means that many of the children born with the disease do not receive the early treatment which is crucial to their well-being.

The CF Foundation of Israel publishes a quarterly review for its members, covering news of treat-

ment and research. The foundation's other activities include publicizing the symptoms of the illness and sending sick children to a summer camp in Switzerland where the cold, clear air has proven extremely beneficial.

Information is available from the foundation: 44 Ben-Gurion Ave., Tel Aviv, 64589; Tel. 03-237053. E.H.

AFTER the successful completion of work with a trial group, the Hadassah Hospital Nutrition Clinic in Ein Kerem recently announced the formation of another program to serve a larger group of persons who are trying to lose weight.

Dr. Elliot Berry, director of the clinic which was founded by Prof. Hillel Blondheim, said that the patients meet every week together with himself, a dietician, a psychologist and a physiotherapist to provide

mutual support during weight loss.

Berry said that the number of a person's fat cells determines if he or she will gain weight more easily than others. When weight is lost the cells are empty but not diminished in number, making it easy for all the lost weight to be regained once a diet is stopped.

Research on the distribution of these fat cells as well as on their number is underway, Berry says. In the meantime, it is important for overweight people not to produce unnecessary cells.

Patients in the group therapy sessions lose about one to one-and-a-half kilograms per week, which Berry considers the ideal weight loss rate. Faster weight loss, he says, almost always results in regaining weight once the diet is stopped.

Once their ideal weight is achieved, the patients at the clinic continue to meet with the group every two weeks for about two years in order to help one another not to regain lost weight. D.B.S.

The Israel Association of University Women will hold a symposium on

The Influence of Modern Technology on the World of Women

on October 23, 1984 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., at the Ort School, Netanya.

For further details and registration please call: Riva Friedman — 02-638312 Hana Magid — 053-23763

The symposium is also open to university graduates who are not members of the Association.

To all Alumni and Former Students

of College of Jewish Studies — Spertus, College of Judaica in Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

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Sybil Zimmerman



Author of Wonders of a Wonder

16,000 people make their living in diamonds

'Diamonds are for ever'

By MACABEE DEAN

TEL AVIV. — Women act as one of the most stabilizing elements in the diamond trade. Their desire to acquire these glittering pieces of pure crystallized carbon grows steadily every year.

That's the view of Zvi Shur, general manager of the Israel Diamond Manufacturers Association who says that "western women have been emotionally indoctrinated from birth to link diamonds with love, tenderness and affection. But while the latter all too often disappear — diamonds are forever," he added.

Shur poses the question: If demand for diamonds is steadily growing — helped by constant publicity campaigns by the de Beers syndicate — what are the problems troubling the industry?

"Any worldwide recession has harsh effects and the west is evidently only now just beginning to pull out of one."

"When the economy is bad, women still want their diamonds, but they are willing to satisfy their dreams with smaller stones not so perfectly cut or polished."

So the problem of India arises — the largest diamond polishing centre in the world.

India exports about \$1.5 billion worth of diamonds a year. But according to Shur, they are small, of low quality, and also quite cheap.

"Nevertheless, as the worldwide recession begins to recede, the move is away from 'Indian junk diamonds' to the medium-sized gems produced in Israel," predicts Shur.

Then there is the problem of Russia. India may be the largest exporter of diamonds, followed by Israel with \$1 billion in 1983, but Belgium and Russia are vying for third place. The U.S. is in fourth place.

Russia considers diamonds as any other type of commodity and simply

"dumps" its polished stones at the best price it can get.

"Russia does this without any concern for the effects on the world market price, whereas de Beers carefully controls the amount of stones it releases in order to keep the price high," declares Shur.

Russia "dumped" a huge quantity in the spring and early summer of 1984. The result was depressed prices for others.

Shur admits that the local industry can have no influence on India and Russia, but it is not having any influence on problems within Israel, which he feels can, and should be, solved.

The diamond industry receives only about one-third of the exchange rate guarantee given to the other industries.

"We have argued with the authorities about this for a long time," he says.

"Without exception, they have all agreed that the diamond industry should not be discriminated against. But so far nothing has been done, and this has hurt exports."

While exports stood at \$1,400 million in 1980, dropping to \$905m. in 1982, the tide turned in 1983 and exports grew to \$1,001m.

"This year, we hoped to increase our sales by 10 to 20 per cent, but it appears they will rise by only three per cent — a long way from the industry's potential."

Shur believes that if the industry received the full exchange rate insurance, exports would climb much faster.

If the government would honour its promises in regard to the exchange rate guarantee, Shur believes that the number of polishers would continue to grow. It increased from a low 7,000 in 1982 to about 8,200 today.

"Although 8,200 people are employed directly, an equal number, if



Tat-Ahuf (Res.) Zvi Shur

not more, are employed indirectly, as dealers, couriers and guards. If the government wants to shift workers from the civil service to industry, here is an excellent chance," he says.

Shur also wants the Finance Ministry to give the diamond polishers special income tax benefits limiting the tax to about 25 per cent on overtime.

How much does a diamond polisher actually earn?

The average wage is about \$600 a month before taxes. "So, they are far from being the highest paid workers in Israel," Shur says.

"But in India a worker only makes \$60 to \$70 a month."

MACABEE DEAN holds a mini-poll on how to help the economy

Plea for a return to basic Zionist values

TEL AVIV. — Two of Israel's most revered "holy cows" — linkage and a low level of unemployment — will have to be slaughtered if the country expects to tame inflation.

This was the consensus which emerged from a mini-poll conducted among members of the business community. All those questioned also stressed that Israel must also solve the problem of the two "cardinal sins" of the government's spending more than its income and at the same time printing money to cover its deficit, thus fanning inflation.

"You can't douse the raging fire gutting our economy by using a garden hose; you have to engage all the country's fire brigades," one person said.

As usual, those interviewed were assured that their names would not be revealed, thus allowing them to speak freely.

Both of the "holy cows" should be butchered immediately, one businessman said, for the country is on the verge of bankruptcy, or "perhaps we are already bankrupt and just haven't added up the figures so we can read the bottom line."

Indexation, he said, had to be neutralized, especially the cost-of-living allowance system, whereby wages rise automatically to keep pace with inflation.

He did not advise abolishing the system overnight, but rather reducing allowances by five per cent each month. But he did admit that this was his "gut feeling" and that after the first five per cent reduction in the cost-of-living allowance, the results had to be analyzed and decisions taken on the basis of the findings.

"We must be flexible in changing the system."

However, full linkage should be maintained for all savings, insurance policies, and pension schemes. "If linkage is a holy cow which must be killed in one area, this same holy cow should be kept alive and thriving in these exceptions. Otherwise, the entire savings system would collapse."

The second holy cow which must be led to the butcher was maintaining a high level of employment.

"We have to increase the number of jobs by 50 per cent, that is to say, if the rate is five per cent today, we must let it rise to at least 7.5 per cent. No other country in the world has managed to fight inflation without increasing the number of jobs."

Let's stop thinking that we are smarter than the rest of the world."

This same speaker added: "Don't misunderstand me. I'm not for a high level of unemployment any more than I'm for heavy casualties if we are forced to go to war. But you can't

fight a war without casualties, and this country is at war against a bungled economy. There must be casualties, even if every one of them is dear to us."

Another businessman thought that the jobs rate did not have to be "so high" if "convincing shock tactics" were used. "A small increase in the number of real jobs, accompanied by an effective propaganda scare campaign, can have the same effect as letting another 10,000 or 20,000 haunt the labour exchanges."

"The bigger the unemployment shock, the fewer jobs we really have to have. This is my formula."

One speaker also stressed that other very unconventional steps must be used to reduce inflation.

"We should freeze all liquid assets above a certain amount — large checking accounts, or open pass (dollar-equivalent) accounts, as well as the income from all maturing savings schemes, as well as indexed bonds on the stock market, for a period of six months or perhaps one year."

"We simply have to see that people don't have huge liquid sums with which they can run around and spend like mad. They often have no idea of the price or value of what they are buying. They simply buy

and buy, and the price goes up and up."

As an example, he noted that many people had descended on the shops following the recent ban on 50 imported luxury items. "This just shows how much loose money is floating around burning holes in pockets."

"Israelis don't have to drink expensive imported Scotch; let them drink reasonably-priced local brandy," it was said.

The last person interviewed thought that the problem was not so much economic and financial but one of morale and discipline. "We should return to good old-fashioned Zionism; return to saving and building for the future and abandon wasting resources and living in the present. Too many people took out a mortgage of the future, thinking that their children or grandchildren would have to pay. But conditions are forcing on those who took out the mortgage; they have to pay, even if they don't like it."

He did not think that the problem was so much one of juggling figures, imposing or reducing taxes, but one of "tightening one's belt, while saving one's muscles and building. Let's stop being consumers, and let's start being producers," he put it.

Soviets prove adept at finances

MOSCOW (Reuters). — The Soviet Union is showing increasing sophistication in its use of western financial markets, both to raise cash for its huge grain imports and to make profits for their own sake, western bankers say.

The Russians' growing confidence and assertiveness has been spotlighted by an announcement from the London-based Moscow Narodny Bank that it is launching a \$50 million bond, the first Russian venture into Eurobonds since 1917.

Banking sources in Moscow and Western Europe said the decision was not as dramatic as it sounded. As a Sterling bank the Narodny needed credit to offset the slide in the value of the pound and Eurobonds were the cheapest way to get it.

"But the bank has Russian masters and the bond issue shows they are getting more attuned to the ways of western finance and more adventurous in their methods," one London banker said.

Some financial analysts believe part of the cash being sought by the bank will go towards financing massive Soviet grain purchases in the U.S. where Moscow has spent more than a billion dollars in the past six weeks.

But others see this as a secondary consideration and are more fascinated by the Russians' growing flexibility in adopting purely capitalist banking methods to increase or spread their funds.

Nowhere has this been more evident than in the growing Soviet role in the international foreign exchange markets.

Jan Vanous, a research director with Wharton Econometrics in Washington, describes the Russians as "highly speculative players," who have become skilful at using huge sums and can transform markets by their activity.

While the Soviet media regularly inveigh against the high value of the dollar, Vanous believes Moscow will always support it if it comes under pressure, because a large chunk of Soviet reserve holdings is denominated in the U.S. currency.

"Although short-term cash needs may play a certain part in motivating the Russians' behaviour, the overall impression is that they are using the foreign exchange markets largely as a means to produce profits," one western banker in Moscow said.

Moscow has also become more involved in western finance this year by drawing major loans for the first

time in nearly four years.

Since May it has raised three credits totalling \$525 million and found European and Arab banks more than eager to lend after overcoming their caution towards the Soviet bloc, following Poland's debt crisis.

Only U.S. banks have so far shown no eagerness to become involved. But western bankers in Moscow believe this reticence may be short-lived.

"The Soviet Union is a first-class credit risk and has a good repayment record, that makes it irresistible," said one.

While Moscow has a foreign bank debt of around \$17b., it also has foreign deposits of over \$12b. The experts say its loan-seeking means only that it does not want to draw on these funds.

Economists in Zurich say Soviet activity in the gold market has been well below expectations. In 1981 the Soviet Union sold around 300 tons and market experts say it is simply unwilling to sell much at the present low price and apparently sees no pressing need to do so.

In the oil markets the picture is different, with Moscow continuing to sell in large volumes on the western market despite a slump in prices to around \$27.50. But businessmen in Moscow say this shows the Russians are trying to maintain their market share rather than rely heavily on oil for hard currency income.

So where is Moscow drawing the funds for grain purchases expected to reach a near-record 43 million tons this year and cost over \$8 billion?

Finance experts say the Soviet Union may to a large extent tap a healthy balance of trade surplus built up in the past two years partly from increased gas exports to the west and rising arms sales to developing countries.

"As far as banking is concerned, the Russians are now a force to be reckoned with and they are going to be a big and unpredictable factor in the money markets," one banker summed up the situation.

Increased loss provisions by U.S. banks may signal trend

NEW YORK (Reuters). — A sharp increase in provision for bad debts announced by First Chicago, the 10th-largest bank in the U.S., may signal a trend which could spread to other major U.S. banks, according to bank analysts.

First Chicago raised its loan-loss provisions for the third quarter of the year to \$308 million, a sixfold increase, which pushed it into a \$70m. loss for the quarter.

Only last week another major bank, the Los Angeles-based Security Pacific, increased its loan-loss reserve by 42 per cent, or \$150 million.

The analysts said the new caution in accounting procedures was partly due to pressure from federal regulators, but also reflected concern that international debt strains may again come to the fore and that the U.S. economy could slow down much more quickly than expected.

"These cases are not isolated," said one analyst. "They are virtually all of the larger international banks could conceivably experience higher provisions," said bank analyst Virgil Clipp of Keane Securities.

"Bank stocks don't look such a great investment at the moment," he added, as First Chicago's stock fell last week by \$34 to \$20.

First Chicago mentioned loan problems in the shipping and construction sectors outside the U.S., but made clear its difficulties were concentrated mainly in the domestic energy and agricultural sectors.

For this reason, some analysts did not believe its problems were typical of U.S. banks as a group.

"It looks unusual and confined to them. It's not an industry-wide problem," said James Wooden of Merrill Lynch.

James McDermott, of Keefe Bruyette, pointed out that First Chicago was merely moving to wipe the slate clean, while Security Pacific was anticipating future problems due to continuing uncertainty over loans to less developed countries.

Analysts believe this aspect is likely to gain more prominence in the weeks ahead, despite recent debt-rescheduling packages for Mexico and Venezuela.

Federal regulators meet in Washington later this month to review whether banks should be required to set aside reserves against loans to certain sovereign borrowers. There is speculation among bankers that they will move in this direction by declaring loans to Argentina sub-standard.

Earlier this year regulators told banks to keep reserves in case of problems with loans to five nations, including Poland and Bolivia.

Bank of America chairman Samuel Armacost said last week that his bank is already building up its equity base, anticipating closer scrutiny of loans to Argentina despite the country's recent pact with the International Monetary Fund.

In view of the problems of the banking sector, Clipp of Keane Securities said he was lowering his estimates of major banks' 1984 earnings by 5 to 10 per cent.

Confidence was severely shaken in July, when Continental Illinois, also of Chicago, was the subject of a \$1-billion government rescue. It was further dented last month when the Financial Corporation of America, holding company for a major savings and loan group, also had to be bailed out.

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Setback for Spain, Portugal in EEC

BRUSSELS (Reuters). — The Common Market's failure to agree on key entry conditions for Spain and Portugal was seen by its officials last Thursday as a serious setback for the two states' bid to join the European Community by January 1, 1986.

The Spanish and Portuguese foreign ministers reacted angrily when the bloc was unable to narrow internal splits, blocking the enlargement negotiations at a meeting in Luxembourg.

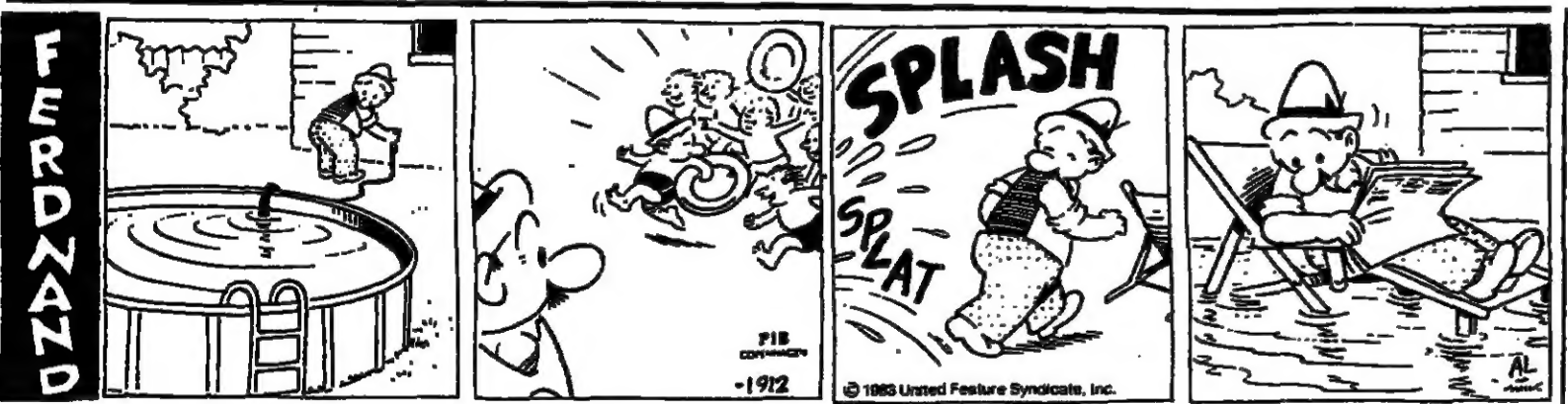
Diplomats said the strong public reaction from the two ministers after months of private pressure to end the stalemate was aimed at galvanizing the Community into action.

But the Community appeared un-

likely to overcome the differences before its December summit in Dublin, they added.

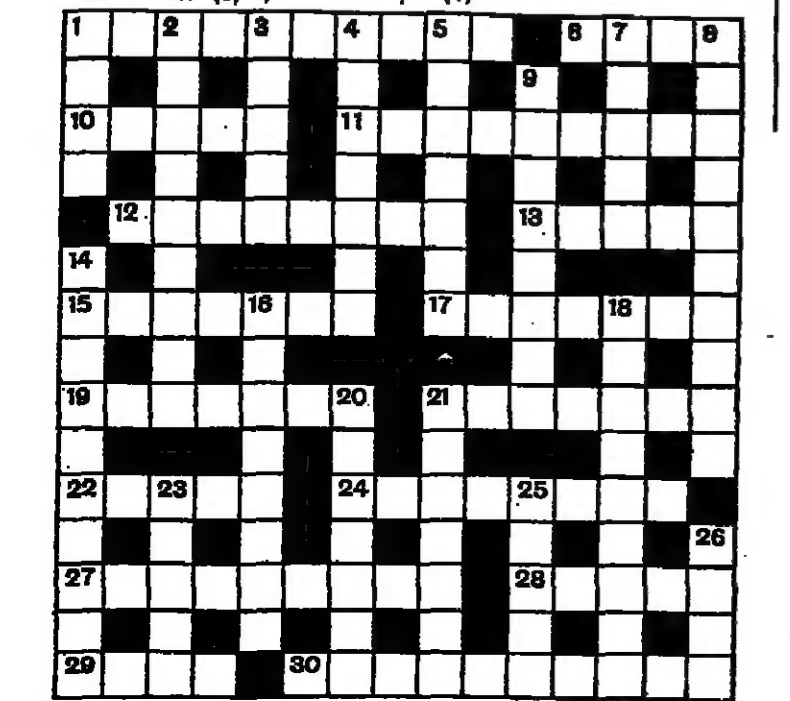
They said a widely-welcomed budget deal by Community foreign ministers on last Tuesday, which relieved the bloc's immediate cash crisis, had also eased some of the pressure within the group to complete negotiations with Spain and Portugal.

Community leaders continue to reassure the Iberian nations that they are determined to bring them into the group by the 1986 target date, but Madrid and Lisbon are distressed by the inability to act on these assurances.



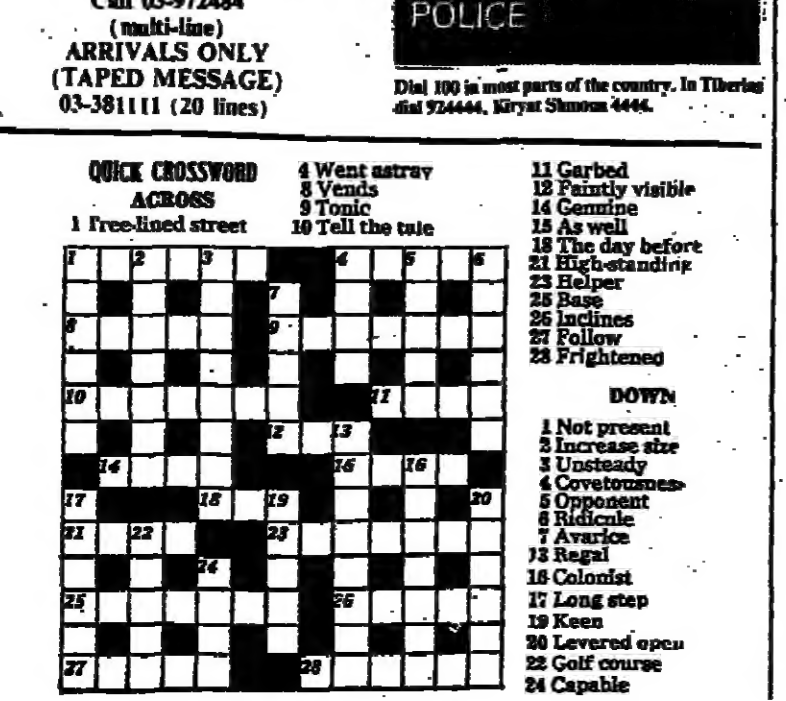
ONE-AND-ONE CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- 1 & 6 Peter's home in hire-purchase paradise (5, 5, 4)
 - Smith's equipment assembled in Lithuania (5)
 - Confession of calamity heard from citizens of Reykjavik (9)
 - Exclusively equitable, but barely so (4, 4)
 - Loiter in a bituminous was (5)
 - Hawaiian garland adding certain free time (7)
 - Shrine, with extra aspiration, disorganised by Rhine wine (7)
 - Draw half-fried casks as items of male jewellery (3, 4)
 - Comparatively corroded? It could be true, Sir (7)
 - Ever poetically, that briefly weird (5)
 - People held for ransom as publican gets older (8)
 - Lancaster replanned as inheritance from forefathers (9)
 - Eng-shaped Welsh bard (5)
 - Point won back is enough for the poet (4)
 - Costume in which to press one's suit? (5, 5)
- DOWN**
- 1 Welshman turns up in church with a villainous sound (4)
 - Patron saint of the greeting card industry? (8)
 - Prepared to make a dyer befuddled (5)
 - Mince pie remedy for one with refined taste (7)
 - German princeling as one entitled to vote (7)
 - Summer serpent (5)
 - Dryish beer improperly brewed for English country (10)
 - Speedy movement at the fortress (8)
 - Everything identical, nevertheless (3, 5, 4)
 - The cosmos ends with a bit of poetry (8)
 - Travel, having arranged it in a tree (5)
 - To the player, it's been composed as a jest (7)
 - Cattle thief who isn't quite quiet (7)
 - The right page in the directory (5)
 - Audibly as permitted (5)
 - Cat-calls from the stables (4)



GENERAL ASSISTANCE

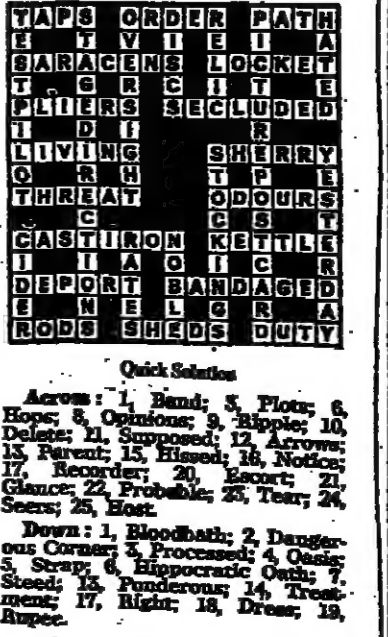
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 - 4 Went astray
 - 5 Vends
 - 6 Tonic
 - 9 Tell the tale
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- 1 Not present
 - 2 Increase size
 - 3 Unsteady
 - 4 Convalescence
 - 5 Opponent
 - 6 Riddle
 - 7 Avarice
 - 8 Begal
 - 10 Colonist
 - 11 Long step
 - 12 Keen
 - 13 Levered open
 - 14 Golf course
 - 15 Capable



Bank of Israel exchange rates

October 5, 1984	IS
U.S. dollar	428.90
British sterling	533.55
German mark	141.57
French franc	46.193
Dutch guilder	
Swiss franc	171.08
Swedish krona	46.863
Norwegian krone	48.908
Danish krone	39.241
Finnish mark	68.085
Canadian dollar	326.22
Australian dollar	357.77
South African rand	254.98
Belgian franc (10)	69.910
Austrian schilling (10)	201.79
Italian lire (1000)	228.56
Japanese yen (100)	174.12
Irish pound	438.55
Spanish peseta (100)	252.59
Jordanian dinar	1063.7
Lebanese lira	56.810
Egyptian pound	351.70

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GREAT BRITAIN	STERLING	1	524.467	531.047	519.810	528.200
GERMANY	MARK	1	139.3217	141.0601	138.080	143.000
FRANCE	FRANC	1	45.3921	45.9586	43.410	46.990
HOLLAND	GILDEN	1	125.3632	124.9025	122.270	126.620
SWITZERLAND	FRANC	1	168.478	170.570	166.980	172.920
SWEDEN	KRONA	1	49.1077	49.7205	48.000	50.400
NORWAY	KRONE	1	48.1532	48.7532	47.1000	49.400
DENMARK	KRONE	1	38.4431	39.9229	37.6000	40.400
FINLAND	MARK	1	66.9820	67.8178	65.5200	68.750
CANADA	DOLLAR	1	322.3605	326.3828	316.940	320.800
AUSTRALIA	DOLLAR	1	352.2465	356.6416	346.5300	351.700
SOUTH AFRICA	RAND	1	251.2521	254.3872	241.6700	246.700
BELGIUM	FRANC	10	68.5773	69.4330		
AUSTRIA	SCHILLING	10	197.9997	200.4399	196.2100	203.500
ITALY	LIRE	1000	274.8987	277.7049	272.8700	279.800
JAPAN	YEN	100	172.0966	174.2035	170.5300	176.900

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Sports

Battle against the odds

By JACK LEON
Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — "I am convinced that the final battle held anywhere outside the Soviet Union would have won," Israel's national tennis coach Ron Steele says of the agonizingly narrow Davis Cup defeat sustained against the Russians in Donetsk last week.

Australian-born Steele, who has been coaching Israel's Davis Cup team for nearly 10 years, stressed in a special interview with *The Post* that he was not looking for excuses for the defeat in the Ukraine. "We lost because our boys were simply not strong enough to cope with all that the Russians threw at us," he says.

"Several factors made the tie extremely difficult for us. The lengthy business of withholding entry visas to the team's coaching staff had a detrimental psychological effect on the players. Then there was the problem of the soft clay court on which the match was played. It broke up constantly and produced an unreliable bounce. The Russians were used to such a surface, but it was difficult for our players to adapt to it."

A third factor was the prejudice against us of the local line-men, particularly with regard to calling unjustified foot faults against Shlomo and Shahar Perks and 'let' on their perfectly good first serves."

Steele praised French referee Patrick Rodrops and the two chair umpires (also from France) for conducting whenever possible with the appeals of Israel's non-playing captain Yosef Stabholz and overruling the line-men. "But for them, we would certainly have lost the tie 5-0 and 3-2."

Steele described it as mental let-down at the last hurdle after carrying the responsibility for winning the match, that was the reason for Shlomo Glickstein's shock five-set defeat by Russian junior champion Andrei Chesnokov in the critical fourth match.

"With Israel ahead 2-1 in rubbers, Shlomo was very nervous at the enormity of the occasion, knowing that victory in the tie probably depended on his beating Chesnokov. As a result, Shlomo was over-



Ron Steele

whelmed 6-0 in the opening set, before he came back to win the second 11-9 following a 90-minute struggle. Then he really dominated Chesnokov in the third set, to take it 6-1, with the Russian appearing to be totally exhausted and Israel standing only one set away from clinching the tie.

"After the 10-minute break however, Shlomo lost his touch completely and Chesnokov won the last two sets 6-2, 6-1. More than physically, Shlomo was mentally worn out after 11 hours of endeavour on court and victories in his earlier singles and doubles matches. Suddenly — victory within his grasp — in that last hour, he seemed to have nothing more to give."

"Chesnokov certainly played very well, but it was surprising to us how fresh and completely rejuvenated he looked after the interval. He seemed like a man whose batteries had been recharged. Knowing the history of Russian athletes, there was a feeling that he might well have received some stimulants during the break to bolster him for the final surge," Steele said.

The coach said that of course the fact that Israel has used only Glickstein and Perks in both singles and doubles, whereas the Russians had introduced two new players in the doubles, had been very much in the latter's advantage. "It would certainly help if we had a fuller team. I would like to see Amos Mansdorf brought into the side next year and, if he works on improving his physical strength, he has a very good chance of playing singles for Israel in 1985," Steele predicts.

English Soccer

Suspect Gunners go top; Man United hit for Six

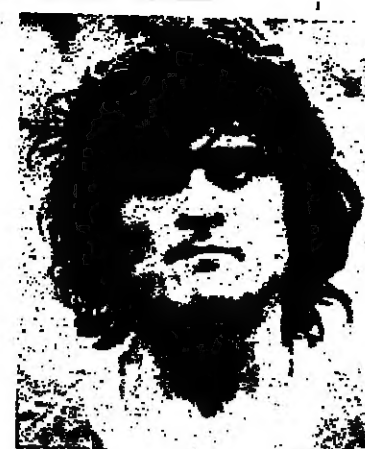
Post Sports Staff

Arsenal, the only team to win among the top seven at the start of play, bounced up to take sole possession of the primary spot of the English soccer league when they grabbed all three points at Highbury yesterday. After failing to dislodge a stubborn Everton defence for most of the match Arsenal needing to rely on a disputed penalty for their lone goal victory. Charlie Nicholas scored the decisive goal after himself being up-ended.

But the Gunners were suspect in defence. Both their inept scoring ability and the fact that they may not have the capacity to keep more voracious opponents than Everton at bay raise doubts about their ability to stay in their present lofty perch.

Steve Moran sank Spurs at the Dell while only a Peter Davenport penalty three minutes from time managed to cancel out the advantage of a George Perrett goal which had kept lowly Stoke ahead for most of the game against Notts Forest.

The biggest sensation of the day was at Villa Park where Aston Villa, who have been having a less than auspicious season thus far, brought the mighty men from Manchester down with a bump. The 37,000 crowd, easily Villa's best gate of the year, responded with delight to their new found hero — French international Didier Six. The ebullient 32-year-old schemer was in dazzling form setting up an early goal for Peter Withe. By the time Six could take the luxury of an early bath after



STYLISH START — Didier Six.

66 minutes United had been completely sunk with further goals from Alan Evans and Paul Rideout.

DIVISION ONE

Team	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Arsenal 1, Everton 0	9	6	1	2	18	10	19
Aston Villa 3, Man. United 1	9	5	1	3	20	10	16
Liverpool 0, West Brom 0	9	4	3	2	17	15	15
Newcastle 3, Ipswich 0	9	3	5	1	12	11	15
Sheff Weds 2, Sunderland 2	9	3	3	3	11	17	13
Southampton 1, Tottenham 0	9	2	5	2	11	11	11
Wolverhampton 2, Cardiff 1	9	2	4	3	12	17	10
West Ham 3, Leicester 1	9	2	3	4	15	21	8

DIVISION TWO

Team	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Blackburn 3, Shrewsbury 1	9	7	0	2	13	5	21
Blackburn 3, Shrewsbury 1	9	6	3	0	13	5	21
Blackburn 3, Shrewsbury 1	9	6	3	0	13	5	21
Blackburn 3, Shrewsbury 1	9	6	3	0	13	5	21
Blackburn 3, Shrewsbury 1	9	6	3	0	13	5	21
Blackburn 3, Shrewsbury 1	9	6	3	0	13	5	21
Blackburn 3, Shrewsbury 1	9	6	3	0	13	5	21
Blackburn 3, Shrewsbury 1	9	6	3	0	13	5	21
Blackburn 3, Shrewsbury 1	9	6	3	0	13	5	21
Blackburn 3, Shrewsbury 1	9	6	3	0	13	5	21

Israel v Greece

TEL AVIV. — The national soccer team together with the country's under-21 squad fly to Athens today for separate matches against their Greek counterparts on Tuesday.

The only notable addition to the 17-strong national team is Ephraim Davidi, the Hapoel Beersheba central defender, who has made a firm impression recently on coach Yosef Mironovitch.

Elihu Spiegel is taking a contingent of 14 players in the junior team for what should be a tough fixture.

The price is wrong

By PAUL KOHN

TEL AVIV. — Football fans wanting to see the double-header programme at the Bloomfield Stadium on October 13 will have to pay between IS 2,500 to IS 7,000 per ticket more if they want to sit in the central stand.

Hapoel Tel Aviv, the owners of the Jaffa stadium, will put on sale 17,000 tickets for the Tel Aviv "derby" between Hapoel and Maccabi, plus the game between Betar Jerusalem and Maccabi Haifa.

Soldiers and children have been allocated 1,700 tickets at IS 2,500, entry to other stands costing IS 4,500, IS 5,500 and IS 7,000 for gates 2 and 13. "Contributions" of larger sums will gain entry to Gate 1 and a "VIP" enclosure. Many of these seats have already been earmarked for subscribers for season tickets, for which they paid IS 52n.

"We expect a fullhouse of more than 20,000 people for these matches with an income of IS 100 million," says Hapoel Tel Aviv boss Zachi Ashkenazy. Of the tickets to be sold, Betar Jerusalem and Maccabi Haifa have each been allocated 2,500, he added.

Petulant Pam

MANHATTAN BEACH, Cal. (Reuter). — A frustrated Pam Shriver talked of retiring from tennis after suffering a surprise 6-3, 6-3 defeat at the hands of unrated South African Rosalyn Fairbank in the quarter-finals of \$150,000 women's tournament here.

Fairbank, ranked 47th in the world to Shriver's third, said she felt that Shriver was ripe for an upset.

After winning the first set with one service break, Fairbank broke Shriver twice in the second set. In the eighth game, Shriver yelled across the net to Fairbank, "Play worse, play worse."

But, Fairbank wouldn't.

She moved into the semi-finals against third-seeded Wendy Turnbull of Australia, who overpowered American Shriver in all phases of the game for a 6-2, 6-1 victory. Top-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd defeated fellow American Alycia Moliken 6-4, 6-4.

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Tigers in first World Series since 1968 but Padres hold up Cubs' 40-year ambition

DETROIT. — Milt Wilcox and Willie Hernandez combined on a three-hit shutout, and Marty Castillo knocked in the only run of the game as the Detroit Tigers beat the Kansas City Royals 1-0 to win the American League baseball championship. This is the first championship title for the Tigers since 1968.

Detroit swept the best of five championship series three games to none and will meet the winner of the National League series between Chicago and San Diego in the World Series. This after the Cubs faced a spirited Padre comeback and a 7-1 win in the 3rd game. This trimmed the Cubs' lead in their series to 2-1.

Wilcox went eight innings, allowing two hits, walking two and striking out eight. Hernandez pitched the final inning. For Kansas City, Charlie Liebrandt pitched the entire game and allowed three hits, but he surrendered a second-inning run on an infield out.

Detroit's Barbaro Garbey led off the second with a single to centre field. He was forced at second base by Chet Lemon, who reached first safely on the fielder's choice. Darrell Evans then singled to centre field, sending Lemon around to third.

Marty Castillo bounced to shortstop Onix Concepcion who forced Evans at second. Second baseman Frank White then threw to first but Castillo beat the throw, avoiding the double play.

Lemon scored what proved to be the winning run last night.

Wilcox thus became the only pitcher in history to clinch a championship series in both leagues, having previously won the final game for Cincinnati in the National League.

In San Diego, Kevin McReynolds hit a three-run homer and Garry Templeton cracked a two-run double as the Padres stayed alive in their championship series. The Cubs still need one victory to advance to their first World Series since 1945. No team has ever won an NFL series after trailing 1-0. Templeton's double ignited a three-run fifth inning against Cubs right-



CRACKING COME-BACK — McReynolds keeps Padres in with a chance.

Lauda refuses to be haunted by past ghosts

NUERBURGRING, West Germany (Reuter). — Phantoms of the past will be lurking in the background as Niki Lauda lines up for the European Grand Prix here today — a race which could seal his third world championship.

Yet the Austrian driver is confident he can lay the ghost of his fiery crash on the once-notorious West German circuit, an accident which left him with extensive, permanent scars from burns to the upper part of his head.

"If I had not got over — the crash, I would not be a professional driver," Lauda says, insisting his thoughts will be far from the accident which so nearly cost him his life.

But it is a strange irony which gives the McLaren driver his title chance on Formula One racing's first return to the Nuerburg since the incident eight years ago. Lauda had led a move to boycott the long, twisting circuit for safety reasons even before the crash in which he was only seconds from death when he was dragged from the wreckage of his burning Ferrari.

As a result work began on a \$30m. project to shorten the track from 22.8 km. to 4.5 km., reducing the number of bends from 73 to 14. The old circuit claimed the lives of more than 140 drivers, and motor-cyclists in 50 years. The new one, opened last May, has been given a clean bill by Lauda himself, who described it as among the safest Grand Prix tracks.

Though Lauda made an astonishingly quick recovery to resume racing within six weeks, the crash almost certainly cost him the 1976 world title. Britain's James Hunt, winner of the fateful Nuerburg race, pipped him by just one point.

Lauda had already won his first world championship the previous year and repeated the performance in 1977, both with Ferrari. Now 35 and in his third season with McLaren after a two-year retirement, he is back to his best form and beginning to break Grand Prix records.

His only rival for this year's title is team-mate Alain Prost, who gets the same benefit from any improvement to the McLaren cars. Prost trails Lauda by 10.5 points. Each has won five races in this McLaren-dominated season to pave the way for the first end-of-season championship battle between two stable-mates, a situation Lauda does not relish.

"If Prost wins everyone is pleased. But if I win they all look annoyed, including team boss Ron Dennis," Lauda laments. "The problem is that if I become world champion, people may think Lauda is world champion. If Prost wins, then they say McLaren has won. That makes quite a difference for certain teams and their sponsors."

Lauda is shrewd enough to know that all he has to do is finish ahead of Prost to claim the title before the final race in Portugal. His growing as world champion on the Nuerburg circuit would be the perfect way to lay those phantoms of the past.

Rain throughout the final qualifying session yesterday cost Lauda any chance of improving poor eighth-row grid position for the race which can decide the world championship.

Brasils Nelson Piquet (Brabham-BMW) and championship challenger Alain Prost held their front row

provisions by signal trend

quired to set aside reserves against loans to certain foreign borrowers. There is speculation among bankers that they will move in this direction by declaring loans to Argentina subordinated.

Earlier this year regulators wanted to keep reserves in use of problems with loans to five nations, including Poland and Bolivia.

Bank of America chairman Samuel Aronson said last week that his bank is already building up its equity base, anticipating closer ties of loans to Argentina despite the country's recent pact with the International Monetary Fund.

In view of the problems of the banking's chief, Chairman Keatinge, said the bank is lowering its estimates of asset values. 1984 earnings of \$1.50 per share.

Confidence was severely shaken in July, when a fundamental illness of the bank was the subject of a \$1.5 billion government rescue. It was further shaken last month when the Finance Department of America declared a moratorium on a major savings and loan group, also had a bailout.

Ministry of Industry and Trade

Announcement regarding cancellation of special import licences and import permits

On October 3, 1984 an announcement was made regarding cancellation of import licences and special import permits, which had been issued according to the 1939 import permit order and the 1979 (5735) free import order, as follows:

1. Import licences and special permits, issued by an authorized body for the import of goods, one day prior to the publication of this announcement, and which are classified in the detailed customs tariff list given below, are hereby cancelled.
2. This announcement does not apply to goods as mentioned in section 3 of the Import and Export Order (Import ban — temporary order) 5745 — 1984; section 4 of the aforementioned order allows the issue of import permits in exceptional cases.

Detailed customs tariff list		
18.06.990	packaged chocolate	69.11
22.01.9900	soda and mineral water	69.12
22.02	soft drinks	84.12
22.03	beer	84.15.9919
22.09.2000	other alcoholic drinks	
22.09.9900	other alcoholic drinks	
33.06.1000	cosmetic pencils	
33.06.1000	shaving creams and shaving powders	84.15.4500
33.06.7500	aerosols	85.15.4500
33.06.9900	other cosmetic preparations	89.01.1000
34.02.9990	washing preparations	89.01.2090
64.01	footwear products	89.01.9910
64.02	footwear products	
64.02.9900	footwear products	94.01.9900
64.03	footwear products	94.03
64.04	footwear products	
69.06	glazed floor and wall tiles	816
	household items made of china	
	household items made of ceramics	
	air conditioners	
	home refrigerators with a capacity larger than 16 cubic feet and freezers	
	air conditioners	
	television sets	
	sports and pleasure craft	
	sports and pleasure craft	
	sports and pleasure craft	
	chairs	
	other furniture	
	used furniture	

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Beersheba: 118 Rehov Herzl. Tel. 057-35771

Yehoshua Forer
Director general

Ministry of Industry and Trade

Public Notice

Effective October 3, 1984, additional products, listed below, are under price control. Manufacturers who wish to raise the prices of the following products must have the approval of the Price Supervisor, the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Glazed ceramic tiles; sinks; bathtubs; lavatory seats; beer; alcoholic drinks; fermented drinks; bottled mineral water; footwear; shaving creams; air sprays; cosmetic preparations; rugs; ceramic kitchenware; porcelain kitchenware; cooking and baking stoves, and ovens; vacuum cleaners; ventilators; air conditioners; electric refrigerators larger than 16 cubic feet; home freezers; car radios; furniture and parts.

O. Shragai
Price Supervisor

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Yehoshua Forer
Director-General

India trounced

INDORE (AP). — Australia humbled India in the last one-day cricket contest in this central Indian city yesterday to clinch the five-match series by a crushing 3-0 margin.

Set a target of 236 in 43 overs, the tourists reached the match-winning score with 17 balls and six wickets.

The Aussies won the opening game by 48 runs in the first test match. The second test match was abandoned because of rain and the touring team won the fourth match on Friday by seven wickets.

Nice bonus

LOS ANGELES (Reuter). — Peter Ueberroth, outgoing president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing committee, has been awarded a \$475,000 bonus.

Ueberroth, who guided the 1984 commercially-sponsored Games to a profit of \$150 million — nearly 10 times the amount originally projected — was quoted by a Games spokesman as saying he would put the money to good use and causes in which I am interested.

Order Regarding Imports and Exports

1. An order was promulgated on October 3, 1984 (Import Prohibitions — Ad Hoc Order 1984) forbidding the import of goods listed below: the order regarding the granting of import licences and the free imports order will not apply to these goods.
2. The import restrictions order will not apply to goods:
- a. which on the day the order was promulgated were in the hands of the customs authorities (awaiting customs clearance before being marketed in Israel);
 - b. for which the bill of lading for their transport to Israel was issued before the promulgation of the order;
 - c. for which an irrevocable letter of credit was issued before the promulgation of the order, the letter of credit being fully valid, provided that the goods are imported in accordance with all the conditions contained in the letter of credit;
 - d. imported under the general import licence — 1978 (5); this subsection does not apply to an engine powered vehicle, as detailed in section 5e of the said licence;
 - e. in respect of which it is proved to the satisfaction of the departmental manager concerned that the importer has paid the cost of the goods in full, through the authorized agent in Israel;
 - f. in respect of which it is proved to the satisfaction of the departmental manager concerned, after consultation with the appropriate authority, that the goods will form an input in production for export;
 - g. consisting of an engine powered vehicle for the use of a handicapped person or the survivor of a fallen IDF soldier, the import duty for the vehicle concerned being met partly or in full, by state funds.
3. A committee will be set up to deal with special cases — details will be published shortly.
4. This order will be in force for six months from the day of promulgation. It will apply to the following goods:
- | | | | |
|------------|--|------------|---|
| 18.06.9990 | chocolate in packages up to 2.5 kilograms | 69.13 | ceramic statuettes and decorative items |
| 22.01.9900 | soda and mineral water | 73.38.9910 | cooking and baking stoves |
| 22.02 | soft drinks | 84.12 | air conditioners |
| 22.03 | beer | 84.15.1000 | air coolers |
| 22.09.2000 | whisky | 84.15.9919 | household refrigerators larger than 16 cubic feet, and freezers |
| 22.09.9900 | other alcoholic beverages | 84.15.9981 | air conditioners |
| 25.15 | marble and other calcium-containing building stone | 84.19.1000 | dishwashers |
| 25.16 | granite and other calcium building stone | 84.40.1010 | clothes dryers of up to 140 litres capacity |
| 33.06.1000 | cosmetic pencils | 84.59.2090 | air conditioners |
| 33.06.4000 | shaving creams and powders | 85.06.1000 | vacuum cleaners |
| 33.06.7500 | air purifiers | 85.06.4000 | fans |
| 33.06.9900 | other cosmetic preparations | 85.12.9910 | cooking and baking stoves |
| 34.02.9990 | washing preparations | 85.14.9900 | loudspeakers and amplifiers |
| 43.03.1000 | television sets | 85.15.4500 | television receivers |
| 44.23 | carpet, felt | 85.15.7000 | car radios |
| 58.01 | knotted rugs | 85.15.9900 | other audio receivers |
| 58.02 | other rugs | 87.02.1000 | passenger cars |
| 58.02.9910 | carpet, felt | 87.02.5520 | trucks up to 2.2 tons |
| 64.02.2000 | footwear products | 87.02.9911 | trucks up to 2.2 tons |
| 64.02.9900 | footwear products | 87.09.9900 | motorcycles and motor-scooters |
| 64.03 | footwear products | 89.01.1000 | sports and pleasure boats |
| 64.04 | footwear products | 89.01.2090 | sports and pleasure boats |
| 68.02.9900 | worked building stone | 89.01.9910 | sports and pleasure boats |
| 69.08 | glazed floor and wall tiles | 92.11.1000 | record players |
| 69.10.9900 | sinks, toilet bowls, and similar items | 92.11.2000 | video recorders |
| 69.11 | porcelain household utensils | 92.11.9900 | tape players |
| 69.12 | ceramic household utensils | 94.03 | chairs |
| | | 732 | other furniture |
| | | 816 | engine-powered vehicles, personal import used furniture |

The sports pages are edited by Philip Gilton and Yaron Kenan

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Schubert: Symphony no. 9

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conductor

YEHUDI MENUHIN
violin

Programme:
Bartok: Violin concerto no. 2
Schubert: Symphony no. 9

Series 6: Thursday, 18.10.84
Series 7: Monday, 22.10.84
Series 8: Saturday, 27.10.84

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Haifa Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 1

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conductor

YEHUDI MENUHIN
violin

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First things first

IT WAS not always the case that among the very first things a new Israeli Prime Minister had to do was go to Washington. But Israel's dependence upon the U.S., especially economically, has become so great that this is now mandatory. That is the ironic outcome of seven years of Likud rule: rhetoric about Jewish pride and independence, but creation of a reality of abject dependence.

Thus Mr. Peres is not to be envied. He will come to Washington this week representing a bankrupt country, but he must try to persuade his U.S. interlocutors that they not demand application of the ordinary remedies for bankrupts because Israel's society is too fragile to sustain such shocks. Yet to carry that argument he must also persuade them that Israel and his government are willing to engage in measured and monitored shock treatment, and that in fact the process has already begun.

If Mr. Peres succeeds in bringing the discussion to such terms he will have achieved a great deal. For it should not be forgotten that the Reagan Administration is ideologically not well disposed to the kind of government centralization, inflated bureaucracy and rigid labour and welfare arrangements which have helped bring Israel's economy to its present impasse.

The Prime Minister has put a brave face on his mission. He has declared that he will not ask the U.S. to bail the country out of its immediate crisis, but rather to provide the support, both moral and material, for a future resumption of economic growth. Such support, of course, also has immediate significance, for Israel's present crisis has affected its credit rating. But beyond that, it is important for the government to be able to supplement a call for sacrifice today with a promise for tomorrow.

The measures already effected by the government were, in part no doubt, designed to signal the U.S. about the earnestness of the government's intent to engage in serious reform. With a package deal as well under his arm, Mr. Peres would have been in a more favourable position for his Washington trip. But that logic also works in reverse. With the Washington trip behind him, which means a more precise understanding of the kind of support available from the U.S., Mr. Peres will be in a more favourable position to negotiate a package deal with the Histadrut and the private sector, upon his return. Then there will be no more guessing about the room for maneuver available to the government and the economy.

Since the U.S. elections are less than a month away, it is not to be expected that the Reagan Administration will be willing now to commit itself to any far-reaching political departures. Even pursuit of the talks that will be necessary to make possible an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon will, so far as they involve the U.S., have to await the outcome of the elections.

But it is important for Mr. Peres to establish his and his new government's political credentials. For despite all the brave talk in some Jerusalem quarters that Israel won't be pushed around on political issues, no matter what its economic dependence upon the U.S., real politics is rather more hard-nosed than that.

What is needed today is a broad basis of understanding and mutual confidence between Israel and Washington embracing economic and political matters. After a number of years of uncertain Israeli communication with the U.S., Mr. Peres should be in a position to lay the groundwork for that.

ON AUGUST 10, 1982, Shimon Peres, then the opposition leader, met with President Reagan at the White House. "We had an exceedingly friendly discussion with the president of the United States," he later told reporters.

Less than three weeks later, Reagan unveiled his September 1 Arab-Israeli peace initiative. Prime Minister Menachem Begin immediately rejected the scheme. Peres did not. Some points were unacceptable, he said; others were less so. He said the plan, which revolved around Jordanian representation of the Palestinians, could be a basis for negotiation.

There were some critics in the Likud-led government who charged that Peres had in fact helped to cook up the Reagan proposal during his earlier Washington visit - an allegation strongly denied by the Labour leader as well as by senior administration officials.

At the time, White House and State Department officials expressed their deep irritation over Begin's emotional outburst against the plan. In contrast, they said they appreciated what they described as a more "responsible" reaction from Peres. It was no secret in Washington that Reagan, personally, welcomed Peres's response.

Now, Peres is prime minister and is returning to Washington as leader of the national unity government. He will be coming to the White House on Tuesday with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir to discuss the most critical issues confronting Israel today, including a possible withdrawal from southern Lebanon and additional U.S. financial assistance to a severely ailing Israeli economy.

They will be received by a basically receptive president who can be expected to respond generously to Israeli aid and other requests. The fact that the Israeli leaders will be coming to Washington less than a month before the November 6 presidential elections also will not hurt.

Indeed, Israeli officials have made clear their belief that Reagan and his administration are likely to be more responsive before, rather than after, the elections. That helps to explain why Peres and Shamir are rushing to Washington so quickly after forming their government.

Reagan will not be the only U.S. leader who will underline continued strong support for Israel during the

Lebanon, economy top Washington agenda

By WOLF BLITZER/Washington

meetings in Washington. Secretary of State George Shultz certainly foreshadowed his own basically sympathetic orientation when he met with Shamir in New York last week. Israeli officials who participated in that session were ebullient after the meeting.

They said Shultz had categorically rejected the Soviet Union's latest proposal for convening an international conference to discuss the Middle East. Israel earlier had opposed the concept. The secretary, they added, also reaffirmed the administration's willingness to provide additional economic assistance to Israel once a detailed Israeli economic recovery programme is presented to Washington.

U.S. officials have been encouraged by the initial steps enacted in recent days by the Israeli government in its effort to cut spending, reduce inflation and improve its balance-of-payments position. But the Americans, at the same time, believe that these measures are going to require additional "structural" changes in the overall nature of the Israeli economy. That will cause more pain for Israelis.

U.S. officials have some ideas about these changes, although they prefer to leave the basic decisions to Israeli planners. "They know what they have to do," one U.S. official said. "They have enough solid economists over there." The Americans are very sensitive to the political headaches facing Israel on this matter.

Reagan and Shultz will not be the only friends the new prime minister will find in Washington. Even Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger has come to project a more pro-Israeli image in recent months. Sceptics charge that that is largely because of the U.S. elections. But Weinberger's close associates dismiss that notion as "nonsense."

The defence secretary, they said, had a terrible personal relationship with Ariel Sharon when he was defence minister. That tended to spill over into the overall U.S.-Israeli relationship.

But since Sharon's forced departure from the Defence Ministry, Pentagon officials said, Weinberger's attitude toward Israel has improved. They cited his more positive relationship with Moshe Arens, both when he served as ambassador in Washington and later when he succeeded Sharon. They predicted that Weinberger would establish a good rapport with the new defence minister, Yitzhak Rabin, during his two-day visit to Israel later this month. Weinberger will first be meeting with Peres and Shamir in Washington.

In defending Weinberger's attitude toward Israel, Pentagon officials noted that U.S.-Israel strategic and military ties have dramatically improved over the past two years. There has been cooperation in joint planning for all sorts of military contingencies. There already have been some limited joint military exercises with more in the works. Beyond that, the two countries are making arrangements for the pre-positioning of U.S. military equipment in Israel.

There have been some very practical improvements in other areas as well, especially in the Pentagon's willingness to purchase Israeli-made military equipment and to cooperate in the development of the new generation Levi fighter, a new patrol boat and other military systems. The U.S. Navy has just leased 12 Kfir fighters for use in training exercises.

A new atmosphere has been created in U.S. Israeli military ties, which should continue irrespective of a Democratic or Republican victory on November 6.

Like almost everyone else, Israeli

diplomats believe that Reagan is likely to win the contest. The Democratic challenger, Walter Mondale, is way behind in virtually all the major polls. Unless Mondale devastates Reagan in the two nationally televised debates this month, the president is widely perceived as an almost certain victor.

That means that Israel will have another four years of Reagan. It makes absolutely no sense, therefore, for Peres and Shamir to get on Reagan's bad side during their talks in Washington. Israel is simply too dependent on the U.S. for continued economic, military and diplomatic support.

But Reagan, Shultz and Weinberger also recognize that the U.S.-Israeli relationship is not simply a one-way street, with the U.S. doing all the giving and Israel all the taking. Over the past four years, they have come to recognize and appreciate that Israel also has generated some benefits for America. Israel's military capability, for one thing, is highly regarded in a Washington that still believes the Soviet Union is an "evil empire," even if such language is no longer used during a presidential election campaign.

The fact that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko specifically lashed out against the U.S.-Israeli strategic relationship during his UN General Assembly speech has merely underlined its importance to Reagan administration policymakers. The Soviets have to worry about Israel's military might, and that, U.S. officials said, automatically makes life for the U.S. somewhat easier in the Middle East.

All of the above, however, does not necessarily mean that Israel is going to get whatever it wants from Reagan and his team, either before or after the election. There will continue to be some serious differences between Washington and Jerusalem

on a whole host of issues, including the final shape of an Arab-Israeli settlement and large-scale U.S. arms sales to Saudi Arabia, Jordan and other "moderate" Arab states.

But there have always been differences between the two countries, and these problems will probably be manageable. They may at times cause some serious strains, but the fundamental *de facto* alliance will continue to be strengthened irrespective of them.

Peres's visit to Washington is likely to enhance his own image at home. The prime minister will be warmly received not only by Reagan and other administration officials, but also by Mondale, leading members of Congress, American Jewish leaders and other public-opinion moulders. He is scheduled to appear on the major television news programmes and also has been invited to address the prestigious Council on Foreign Relations in New York.

There will be some concrete results from the summit. It is already known, for example, that the U.S. and Israel will sign a "declaration" establishing a free-trade area even though some differences between the two countries require additional negotiation.

But whether any real progress is made in securing an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon remains to be seen. The administration, having been badly burned in Lebanon over the past two years, is reluctant to get too involved in mediating an Israeli-Syrian agreement without some advance assurances from Syria. Those assurances have not yet been provided. In the meantime, Washington does not wish to demonstrate any eagerness in getting involved - less that simply encourage Damascus to up the ante.

It remains unclear whether Reagan and Shultz will provide Peres and Shamir with any specific figures regarding supplemental economic assistance during the talks here. Israeli officials, of course, hope to nail down some flat commitments from the administration now rather than after the election. But that is still a big question mark.

Ambassador Meir Rosenne and other Israeli diplomats have been actively involved in setting the stage for the visit. They are trying to choreograph as much as possible in advance. They seem to have done a very good job, according to well-placed U.S. and Israeli officials.

READERS' LETTERS

TRIBUTE TO GORODETSKY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - In your publishing of my article "Soviet Jewry at the crossroads" on September 18, the vagaries of telecommunication led to a small error which I should like to correct.

Yakov Gorodetsky, one of the signatories of the recent Leningrad appeal for the "repatriation" of Soviet Jews to Israel, is not 67 years old. A misplaced comma in your version gives this impression. In fact, 67 referred to the number of Leningrad Jews who had, in a remarkable collective letter to the Leningrad City Prosecutor, defended Gorodetsky after he was sentenced last month to two months "corrective labour."

It may interest your readers to know that on September 19, at four in the afternoon, Gorodetsky was summoned to the Leningrad offices of OVIR, the authority which alone can grant exit visas. Gorodetsky had made his first application to leave for Israel several months earlier. He was now informed by the Chief of OVIR and his two deputies, that his application to go to Israel had been refused. Gorodetsky, an activist of distinction and courage, thus becomes the newest refusenik, one of more than 12,000.

On asking the OVIR officials why he was not to be permitted to go to Israel, Gorodetsky was told that he had been refused because the officials knew that he did not, in fact, wish to go to Israel at all. His real intention, they told him, was to remain in the Soviet Union in order to spread Zionist propaganda. Hence the refusal.

May I add that Gorodetsky himself is among those Soviet Jews who, while fighting their own fight with incredible energy and persistence, do not look at the Jewish world through a narrow focus. These are his most recent words: "The fight for Jewish exit visas is not only a fight for Soviet Jewry. One cannot feel oneself secure while there are Jews under great pressure anywhere." And he went on to say: "Of course our situation is better than that of the Jews in Syria or Iran. We here in Leningrad are thinking about their situation."

I am glad to be able to pay, through the courtesy of your columns, some tribute to so brave a man and so courageous a movement.

MARTIN GILBERT
London.

RUDDERLESS ECONOMY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - I was amazed to hear on the radio that the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Israel had come to the conclusion that they had lost control of inflation. It had never occurred to me that inflation had been under control.

On assuming office, successive finance ministers declare that they will reduce inflation by about half within so many months. They then proceed to cut subsidies and raise the price of services such as post, electricity and public transport and in no time achieve a record inflation for the month. Successive ministers also announce cuts in the budget and in government expenditure which turn out to be unachievable. They then propose to the Histadrut a "package deal" in which the government's share of the necessary sacrifice always turns out to be a cut in services to the same workers who are asked to make other sacrifices. Not surprisingly, this is unacceptable to the workers' representatives.

The government does not set an example by cutting its own salaries or those of MPs, judges, and others in the upper income level. One minister has proposed to go out to work once a month in jobs which Israel's unemployed will not accept, mostly low-income jobs. As the minister will not have to keep himself and his family on this income, it is hard to see what example he is setting. Many of the unemployed

would be happy to take these jobs on the same terms without his example. Apart from the folly of the proposal, it reflects a complete failure to understand the real needs of the economy. If this country has a future, it is in a more skilled labour force producing more sophisticated industrial goods and services - not in perpetuating low-skilled industries which would have perished long ago were it not for the supply of cheap unskilled labour from the territories.

Another delusion of the authorities is that the economy is over-stretched and trying to do more than can be done with the resources. All the evidence points in the opposite direction, both labour and capital are underemployed. The most likely effect of cutting expenditure will indeed be a reduction in output and an increase in unemployment. Since the unemployed have to eat and do not produce, they will make the inflation worse and not better. They may of course be directed to relief work if there is a budget for it. However this may be less productive than their previous employment. The theory that a little unemployment prevents a lot of it has never been proved. A little unemployment is more often a first step towards a lot of it.

Our real problem is that we lack leaders of vision to get our economy moving in the right direction.

KENNETH LEON COHEN
Jerusalem.

PAI MEMBERS SERVE IN ARMY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - Jeff Halper's article, "Mosaic in black" (September 21) states that Poale Agudat Yisrael members do not serve in the army.

We consider this statement as an insult to the thousands of members of Poale Agudat Yisrael who serve in the Israeli army, and send their sons to serve in the army, in a variety of units, and especially in the Nahal unit and currently in the armoured corps or Golani. It is also an insult to those members of Poale Agudat Yisrael who fell in all the wars of the State of Israel, from the War of Independence to the Lebanon War.

We were surprised to note that Jeff Halper, in his survey of the haredi camp, did not mention the yeshivat hesder in Sha'alvim, which is a kibbutz of PAI, and the many members of PAI and "Ezra" (the youth movement of PAI) who belong to other yeshivot hesder and serve in the army.

With reference to other statements in the above-mentioned article and the accompanying catalogue, we would like to mention that many yeshiva graduates of Mr. Ponizevsky, Belz, Vishnitz, Hevron, Gerrer, etc. are loyal members of Poale Agudat Yisrael. In regard to Habad, we would like to emphasize that about 90 per cent of its followers always used to vote for PAI, and voted for Morasha (limited list of PAI and Matsad) in the last elections, as can be seen in the polls in Kfar Habad.

YITZCHAK HILDESHEIMER
Kibbutz Sha'alvim.

CHRISTIAN SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - I am a Jerusalem-based reporter for an American Christian radio network, and a past campaigner for my home state's former Senator, Frank Church. I can attest to the often ambiguous political stands taken by such groups as Moral Majority, as Sol Stein reports in your magazine of September 14. One of my last acts before coming to Israel in November of 1980 was to vote for Church, whom I had also campaigned for in previous elections. Lobbying for him was especially difficult amongst my fellow Christians who were, as pointed out, being flooded by anti-Church material from various right-wing groups across the nation.

I agree that American Jews should be wary of such groups, just as I caution my fellow Christians to be, especially if one is looking for solid supporters of Israel. I am certain most of them support Israel, but certainly many other issues have a greater priority for them. This explains the anti-Church stand and this year's strong support for Jesse Helms.

However, I believe the article was "fundamentally flawed" in two areas. The first error was that ultra-right-wing Israeli religious groups are somehow in partnership with fundamentalists. Any such Christian living in this country could attest to the open hostility they encounter from most ultra-Orthodox and Messianic groups. These groups couldn't care less that those Christians believe the Temple will be rebuilt, and openly scorn Christian help in rebuilding it, as your paper has reported in the past.

On the other hand, Stanley Goldford, with the Jerusalem Temple Foundation, has told me he is not very religious, and certainly not Orthodox. He wants to interest Israelis in rebuilding the Temple for purely nationalistic reasons. At any rate, I'm sure he is about the only Israeli receiving money from certain American Christians for his cause. This is hardly a huge Moral Majority alliance with "anti-government extremists" in Israel, as the article stated. Just ask the Christian Embassy what sort of support they get from

Rabbi Kahane. The second fundamental flaw is the contention that most Conservative "Christian" U.S. politicians are not true friends of Israel. The truth is that Jesse Helms and Steve Symms are exceptions. Men like Congressman Jack Kemp, a strong supporter of Israel, are more the rule. The occasional anti-Israel "Christian" legislator does not negate the majority who are very pro-Israel. For Jewish groups to recognize and welcome this support is only good common sense. This article takes often justified Jewish paranoia a bit too far. Of course it is also true that many friends of Israel are in the Liberal wing of U.S. politics.

The support for Israel amongst most evangelical Christians is deep and genuine precisely because it is based on a belief that God is the ultimate Zionist. That we foresee future great upheaval here is based to a good extent on Old Testament prophecies, and therefore also held by many Israeli rabbis. The "solace" that Christians find in these prophecies does not come because Israel will be annihilated, which by the way is not what the prophecies say will happen. Christians' only source of comfort in the worldwide upheaval predicted is that we believe the Messiah will return to end it and set up his kingdom where swords will be turned to plowshares, etc.

Most Christian fundamentalists, as was stated, have an idealized view of modern Israel, which the country seems hard at work to dispel. But their love and support for it is genuine, even if it involves the belief repugnant to most Jews that the nation will eventually turn to Jesus as the Messiah.

DAVE DOLAN
Jerusalem.

PENFRIENDS

BEVERLEY R. CLARK of P.O.B. 86, Boger, West Java, Indonesia, is a New Zealander in her mid-forties, married with two teenage sons and living in Indonesia for three years, who would like to correspond with Israelis in order to learn about our country and our people.

POSTSCRIPTS

PS IN ITS LATEST campaign to save the Swedes from themselves, the National Health Welfare Board wants parliament to ban "attitude-changing" advertising of junk food.

In a report prepared for the Riksdag, or parliament, board manager Ingrid Lindvall lists chocolates, sweets, peanuts and potato chips among "unhealthy" foodstuffs unworthy of being sold through the mass media.

Hawking cigarettes in a way that changes attitudes to favour smoking there already is banned in Sweden. Lindvall is annoyed that chocolates and chewing gum in motion picture commercials - television advertising is banned in Sweden - often are connected with such pleasurable subjects as the sea, surfing and young people.

Another example of harmful influences on Swedish consumers, she told the Riksdag, is a recent campaign that used pictures of little children in flowering meadows to sell

margarine. That, too, should be banned, she said.

Expressen, Scandinavia's largest newspaper, remarked that "the best that can be said about this proposal is that it could be used in our international policy of solidarity: It would trigger off many a happy and life-prolonging laugh around the world."

If Lindvall's ideas were to become law, well-behaved Swedes also would be rewarded, for those who like a diet of potatoes, vegetables, bread (whole-meal, with a little sugar), grains and low-fat milk, the state would increase food subsidies. The Swede who persisted in buying ordinary milk, not to mention chocolates, would pay more.

Press reports of the National Health Board plans also pointed out that the junk-food-busting Swede also could face a health warning. Before digging into that chocolate bar, he would be reminded through a note on the wrapper to "Think of Your Blood Vessels," or "Mind Your Teeth."

Office of the President of Israel

OPEN HOUSE at the President's Residence

on Sunday, October 14, 1984, the third day of Succot, the President's Residence will be open to the public.

Visiting hours will be:
From 10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Identity cards or passports must be presented at the gate.

Visitors are requested not to bring with them parcels, briefcases or weapons.

Organized groups are requested to co-ordinate their visit and timing in advance (Tel. 02-681480).

Parking: at the Jerusalem Theatre parking lot (Chopin Street).

The Residence will be closed promptly at 1.00 p.m.



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BRONFMAN

The Ministry of Health
Invites Members of the Medical Profession
to a discussion evening on the subject:

"How to Combat Smoking"

The discussion will take place on Monday, October 8, 1984
at 7.45 p.m. at the Dan Hotel, Tel Aviv.

Programme:
Prof. G. Baum, Moderator - Opening remarks
Mr. Shlomo Lahat, Mayor of Tel Aviv - Greetings and
announcement of a special campaign in his city
Prof. Baruch Modan, Director General of the Ministry of
Health
Dr. Ram Yishai, Chairman of the Medical Association
Prof. Haim Doron, Chairman, General Kupat Holim
Centre
Prof. Yitzhak Zamir, Attorney-General

Guest of Honour: Dr. C. Everett Koop, U.S.
Surgeon General will deliver a talk on: "Physicians
and Smoking - Responsibility for Life."